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AN

ESSAY

TOWARDS AN

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH Tongue.

PART I.

Divided into

FOUR PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS, and giving an Account,

I. Of the ROMAN or LATIN Tongue, as once ſpoken in BRITAIN.

II. Of the BRITISH or WELSH, and its antient, and preſent LIMITS.

III. Of the PYHTAS, corruptly called *Picts*, by the ROMANS; their Settlement in the *North* of BRITAIN; the *Original* of their NAME, and the *Nature*, *Extent*, and *Duration* of their LANGUAGE.

IV. Of the SCOTS from *Ireland*; and the *Extent* of the *Erſt* Language; in order to diſtinguiſh it from the *Engliſh* in the *North* of BRITAIN, which *vulgarly* paſſes under the Name of *Broad* SCOTCH.

By *JOHN FREE*, D.D.

Mihi quidem nulli eruditi videntur, quibus NOSTRA *ſunt ignota.*

——*Fungar vice Cotis*——

ΤΩι ΠΡΩΤΟΠΕΙΡΩι ΣΤΙΓΝΩΜΗ.

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THE INTRODUCTION.

AS in the Courſe of this Eſſay I ſhall have occaſion to remove many ſtiff Prejudices, that have been purpoſely rivetted upon the Minds of the Vulgar *Engliſh*; I thought that I could not do it more effectually, nor ſhew my poor Countrymen, with leſs Exception, their own Abſurdity, than by laying before them, in Preference to any Compoſition of my own, the Judgment of other People: and eſpecially that of our antient Authors; who have been of the beſt Note for Antiquaries and Hiſtorians. For theſe, writing long before ſome Matters in Debate amongſt us were foreſeen, could not poſſibly endeavour to eſtabliſh any *future Cauſe*, from the Motives of Intereſt or Prejudice; but only as it happened to have on its Side the Advantage of Hiſtorick Truth.

To do theſe Authors more Juſtice, I have exhibited their Sentiments, for the Generality, in their own Words; and connected ſuch Extracts from them, as might have ſtood at the Bottom of the Pages, in the Form of Quota-

tions, for the moſt part, into the very Body of the Book; ſupplying only here and there ſome Arguments in their Vindication; and ſome little Additions, to preſerve the Method and Order of the Subject: That by theſe means too I might appear ſtill more in the Character of a *faithful Compiler*, there being little Neceſſity upon this Occaſion, to aſſume that of an *original Author*.

For I am not the firſt who has obſerved the Forgetfulneſs, or downright Ignorance of the *Engliſh*, concerning Matters of the higheſt Importance to themſelves. Even in an Age before this, it moved the judicious *Verſtegan* to intitle what he had collected of *Engliſh* Hiſtory, the *Reſtitution of decayed Intelligence*.

This *Decay of Intelligence* being the Reaſon of my Writing, as well as his, it affecting the Hiſtory of the *Language*, as well as the Hiſtory of the *People*; I cannot diſplay it better than in the Words of that Author: Who, after addreſſing himſelf (as he chuſes to call them) to the moſt Noble and Renowned *Engliſh* Nation, and eſpecially the Studious, and Lovers of the Antiquities, that concern the ſame, continues his Preface, in the following Manner.

'This then is it (ſays he) that ſundry of 'our *Engliſh* Writers are found to ſtand ſo 'much upon the Deſcent of the *Britains*, as 'if it were a thing that concerned the Original 'and Honour of our *Engliſh* Nation. Whereby, 'and through the Lack of due Diſtinction be-'tween the Two Nations (an Overſight, which

'the

‘ the *Britains*, in their Account of us, will ne-
‘ ver commit), our true Original, and honour-
‘ able Antiquity, lieth involved and obſcured,
‘ and we, remaining ignorant of our own true
‘ Anceſtors, underſtand our Deſcent other-
‘ wiſe than it is, deeming it enough for us to
‘ hear, that *Æneas*, and his *Trojans*, the *ſup-*
‘ *poſed* Anceſtors of King *Brute*, and his *Bri-*
‘ *tains*, are largely diſcourſed of.

‘ Divers Foreign Writers do I alſo find
‘ foully to err, in not knowing rightly to attri-
‘ bute Things unto the antient *Britains*, that
‘ properly concern them; and Things unto the
‘ *Engliſh*, that rightly unto them do appertain:
‘ And herein *John Bodin*, among others, is blame-
‘ worthy; who writeth, that *Cæſar*, in his Com-
mentaries, ſaith, that the *Engliſhmen* of his
‘ Time had but one Woman to ſerve for Ten
‘ or Twelve Men; whereas, indeed, *Cæſar* ne-
‘ ver ſaid ſo, or could ſo ſay; for that he never
‘ knew or heard of the Name of *Engliſhmen*,
‘ ſeeing their coming into *Britain* was almoſt
‘ Five hundred Years after his Death. And,
‘ therefore, if any ſuch thing were, he muſt needs
‘ mean it of the *Britains*; who, if they, be-
‘ fore the time of Chriſtianity, had any
‘ other ſuch brutiſh Cuſtom among them, as
‘ other heathen Nations might then alſo have,
‘ it cannot be preſumed, that it was a Cuſtom
‘ generally among them, but rather only among
‘ ſome of the ruder ſort of People. Theſe
‘ Miſtakings among *Foreign* Authors are like
‘ enough to grow, through the want of ſuch Di-
‘ ſtinctions, as ſome of our *Engliſh* Writers, in

' relating Things properly concerning either the
' antient *Britains*, or the *Engliſh*, ought always
' to obſerve; for what is it other than an Ab-
' ſurdity, for an *Engliſh* Author to begin his
' Epiſtle (to a huge Volume) with *Conſtantine*
' *the great and mighty Emperor, the Son of* He-
' len, *an* Engliſh *Woman*, &c? Whereas, in
' truth, S. *Helen*, the Mother of *Conſtantine*,
' was no *Engliſh* Woman, but a *Britiſh* Wo-
' man, and in all likelihood, never knew what
' *Engliſh* meant; for that ſhe died more than
' a Hundred Years before the *Engliſh Saxons*
' came into *Britain*.

' ANOTHER Author intitleth his Dictionary,
' which is in *Latin* and *Engliſh*, *Theſaurus*
' *Linguæ Romenæ, & Britannicæ*, &c. Which
' Title had been more true, if the Dictonary
' had been in *Latin* and *Welſh*; for that the
' Language now of us, called *Welſh*, is properly
' the antient *Britiſh* Tongue; and *Engliſh* not
' ſo, nor ever was.

' Now, albeit that theſe, and many of the
' like Miſtakings, may unto ſome ſeem to be no
' Matters of any Moment, yet are they ſurely
' of Moment; for that ſuch Defect of due ob-
' ſerving Things antiently appertaining to Na-
' tion and Nation, to Language and Language,
' do breed much Confuſion, and are the Occaſion
' of involving Things in ſuch ſort, that often-
' times that which is attributed to one Nation,
' belongeth to another. And by this means com-
' eth it to paſs, that we not only find *Engliſhmen*
' (and thoſe no Idiotes neither) that cannot directly

' tell

' tell from whence *Engliſhmen* are deſcended; and,
' chancing to ſpeak of the *Saxons*, do rather ſeem
' to underſtand them for a kind of Foreign Peo-
' ple, than as their own *true* and *mere* Anceſtors;
' but even among *Engliſh* WRITERS themſelves,
' Words divers times uttered, that ſavour of Re-
' proach unto their own Anceſtors, the *Saxons*:
' For *Engliſhmen* cannot but from *Saxon* Origi-
' nal derive their Deſcent and Off-ſpring; and
' can lack no Honour, to be deſcended of ſo
' honourable a Race; and therefore are the more
' in Honour obliged to KNOW and ACKNOW-
' LEDGE ſuch their own HONOURABLE and
' TRUE Deſcent.

' THIS then conſidered, as alſo how ridicu-
' lous it muſt ſeem unto the Poſterity of the *Bri-*
' *tains*, for *Engliſhmen* to borrow Honour from
' them, not needing to borrow it of any in the
' World: I perſuade myſelf, that ſuch Diſtinc-
' ons, as I wiſh were in this national Caſe of An-
' tiquity obſerved, cannot be thought frivolous,
' but both agreeable unto Truth, and very re-
' quiſite."

THUS far the good old *Engliſhman*, RICHARD VERSTEGAN. And, becauſe it is even now the common Error of the vulgar *Engliſh*, either to imagine, that the preſent Inhabitants of this Iſland were originally of one Language, and the ſame People with the antient *Britons*; or otherwiſe hearing, that the *Scots* were Inhabitants in the North, to aſcribe to the *Engliſh* alſo, who have been for Ages ſettled in thoſe Parts, both the

Name

Name and Language of the *Scots*, notwithstanding that they speak the *English* Tongue, and generally in a better Manner than we in the South; tho' in our Wisdom we term it *Broad-Scotch*: to clear away this gross Ignorance, it will be necessary for me, who am to describe the Progress and Limits of our Language, to say something likewise of those other Nations and Languages, which at the coming in of our Ancestors, subsisted in the Island, and do some of them yet subsist; that by this means our foolish Countrymen may not mistake other Nations for the *English*; or, on the contrary, make of those, who are the very *English* themselves, another People.

If we consult that Oracle of our History, the *Saxon* * Chronicle of *English* Affairs, we shall find, that antiently there were subsisting, at one time, in this Country, no less than Five Nations. 1. *English*. 2. *British*, or *Welsh*. 3. *Scytish*; that is, *Scottish*. 4. *Pyhtish*; that is, *Pictish*. 5. *Bocleten*; that is, *Latin*, or *Roman*.

And, although by the Intercourse, which these several People had with each other, it is reasonable to believe, and indeed true in Fact, that their several Languages, admitted now and then of Alterations, from that Intercourse, and adopted some Words in Use among their Neighbours; yet it is nevertheless certain, that some of these Languages,

* BRITTENE Igland is ehta hund mila lang, ⁊ tpa hund brad. And here sind on þis Igland fif gedeode, Englisc, ⁊ Brittisc, ⁊ Þilsc, ⁊ Scyttisc, ⁊ Pyhttisc, ⁊ Bocleden. *Saxon Chron. Ed. Gibson.*

guages, if not all, were, in the main, always different, and deduced from very different Originals.

I SHALL ſpeak of each, in its proper Place, as far as the Nature and Deſign of my Subject may require, beginning with the *Roman* or *Latin* Tongue in *Britain*; becauſe the Hiſtory of that Language, taking in the *Deſcription* of the ſeveral Inhabitants, and *Diviſions* of the Country, will afford a great deal of Light to the Hiſtory of the reſt.

DISSERTATION I.

Of the Antiquity *and* Extent *of the* ROMAN *or* LATIN *Tongue, as once ſpoken in* BRITAIN.

THE *Roman* or *Latin* Tongue was firſt imported from *Italy* by JULIUS CÆSAR, about Fifty five Years before CHRIST, and about 500 Years before the *Engliſh*; and ſpoken almoſt from that Period among the *Roman* Legions in *Britain*, and ſuch of the *Britiſh* as had moſt Concern with them, till the *Declenſion* of the *Roman* Power, and the *Arrival* of HENGIST and HORSA from *Lower Saxony*. From which PERIOD, and not before, begins the DATE of all *Engliſh Hiſtory* in *Britain*; and likewiſe the *moſt certain* DATE of the *Engliſh Tongue:* Tho', conſidering the frequent Excurſions of the Seafaring *Saxons* from the oppoſite Coaſts of *Germany*, and the *Deſcents* they had made in and about the Iſland, the Language might poſſibly have been known before, in ſome Parts of *Britain*, as the Reader perhaps will have Reaſon to collect hereafter.

WITH regard to the *Latin* Tongue however, it is without Diſpute that JULIUS CÆSAR firſt imported that: but it is likely, that it retreated with him, and was loſt again for a Seaſon after his Departure. 'For tho' he entered *Britain* *, 'and fought ſome Battles, he was not able to 'make a Settlement. The Conqueſt of the 'Iſland is ſaid to have been begun by *Claudius*. 'After him, it was carried on ſo ſucceſsfully in 'the *Southern* Parts, that by the Year of our 'LORD 81. the conquered *Britains* being civi-'lized and modelled after the Form of a *Ro-'man* Province, the *Romans* in the Time of '*Domitian* had Leiſure to advance their Arms, 'under the Conduct of *Agricola*, as far as *Dun-'briton*, and the Firth of *Forth*. But that Fron-'tier being loſt, the Emperor *Adrian* thought it 'more adviſeable to ſettle the *Marches* † of the 'Empire in *Northumberland*; though, under *An-'toninus*, they were carried back again to the *Clyde* 'and *Forth*. All this Time it ſeems the *Roman* 'Conqueſts in *Britain* made but one Province. '*Xiphilin* from *Dio* gives ground to think, that 'in *Severus*'s Time they were divided into two 'Provinces, the *Superior* and *Inferior*: But it is 'certain, that before *Valentinian* I. there were 'four *Roman* Provinces in *Britain*, known by 'the Names of *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Se-'cunda*, *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, & *Maxima Cæſa-'rienſis*. It is thought, that *Conſtantine* the 'Great was Author of this Diviſion of the Pro-'vinces;

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* INNES's *Critical Eſſay*, Page 8.

† MARCHES are ſo called, from the *Saxon* Word *Mearcas*, ſignifying Diviſions or Limits: Thus the *Marches* of *Wales* are the Limits or Boundaries of *Wales*.

'vinces; and we have an Account of it from 'Rufus Feſtus *, who wrote under *Valentinian* 'the Firſt.

'In fine, under the ſame *Valentinian*, the 'General *Theodoſius* conquered anew the de-'bateable Lands, where the *Midland Britains*, 'or *Mæats* † dwelt, betwixt the Southern and 'Northern Walls, and erected them into a 'fifth Province, called *Valentia*;' extending from the *Tyne* and the *Eden* in the South, to the other *Roman* Fortification in the North; ſince known by the Name of *Graham*'s Dike ‖. All above *Graham*'s Dike, is called by *Tacitus*, CALEDONIA.

THE North-weſt of this Tract, which was the Seat of the *Scots*, Sir *Robert Sibbald* is of Opinion, the *Romans* called *Juverna* or *Ierne*; as the North-Eaſt Part was poſſibly their *Thule*.

'As to the Walls, or Barriers, by which the '*Romans* uſed to ſecure the Frontiers of their 'Conqueſts in *Britain*, almoſt all agree, that 'they were built in one or other of theſe two 'Places, either betwixt *Tine* and *Carliſle* on '*Eden*, or betwixt the Rivers *Clyde* and *Forth*. 'We have an Account of their having been 'ſettled, or repaired Eight or Nine different 'times. 1. By *Julius Agricola*. 2. By the 'Emperor *Adrian*. 3. Under the Emperor '*Antoninus*. 4. By the Emperor *Severus*. '5. By *Carauſius*, as is reported by the In-

 'terpolator

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* *Ruſi Feſti Breviar.*

† Dr. *Wells*'s *Ancient and Preſent Geog.* Pag. 52.

‖ The *Saxons* might call this Country *Maitland*; and hence, probably, that Surname in the *North* of *Britain*.

'terpolator of *Nennius*. 6. By the General 'Theodoſius. 7. By Orders of *Stilicho*. 8. Under *Honorius*, by the *Britains*. 9. By *Gallio*. 'Of each one of which, we ſhall give a ſhort 'Account.

'1. JULIUS AGRICOLA was the firſt of the 'Romans, that carried on their Conqueſt to *Ca*-'ledonia. Tacitus*, his Son-in-law, gives an 'Account from *Agricola*'s own Relation, That, 'finding the narrow Neck of Ground betwixt 'the Friths of *Clyde* and *Forth*, a proper Place 'to fix the Barriers of the Empire, he forti-'fied it with Fences; ſo that the Countries to 'the South of the Friths were to remain 'ſubject to the *Romans*; and the Inhabitants of 'Caledonia, to the North of them, were by this 'Barrier ſeparated, as in another Iſland, from 'his new Conqueſts.' This was effected in the Year of our Lord 81.

'2. BUT this Frontier being loſt, and the Emperor *Adrian*, A. D. 121. having reſolved to build a Wall, about forty Years after; *Agricola*, to ſecure the *Provincials* from the unconquered Nations of the North, thought fit to fix the Frontiers betwixt *Newcaſtle* on *Tine*, and *Carliſle* on *Eden*, as appears by the Dimenſions, it being Eighty Miles in Length; and beſides, as *Camden* and others remark, by the Remains of *Adrian*, in the Names of Places in theſe Parts.'

3. THE

* *Tacitus in Vita Agricolæ.*

'3. THE next Wall was built, *A D.* 138. by *Lollius Urbicus*, under *Antoninus*. It was built of Turf, but fortified, no doubt, from Place to Place with Caſtles, or Stone-work. That this Wall was ſeated betwixt *Clyde* and *Forth*, where *Agricola* had firſt placed his Barrier, ſeems clear, as well from ſeveral Inſcriptions of *Antoninus* and *Lollius Urbicus*, found in thoſe Places; as from the Expreſſions of *Capitolinus*, from whom we have an Account of this Wall; who tells us, that *Lollius* built it, after forcing the barbarous Nations to give ground. So that the Frontiers being thus carried back to the *Friths*, the *Debateable* Lands betwixt the two Walls, were anew joined to the EMPIRE.'

'4. THE Fourth Wall was built by the Em-
'peror *Severus* *, A. D. 210. The moſt gene-
'ral Opinion is, That it ſtood in *Northumber-*
'*land*, betwixt *Tine* and *Carliſle*, where *Adrian*
'had formerly built his Wall. Others, the
'chief of which is *Buchanan*, will have it to
'have been ſeated where *Agricola* had placed
'the firſt Fences againſt the Northern Nations;
'that is, betwixt the two *Friths* of *Clyde* and
'*Forth*, where *Antoninus*'s Wall was erected.

'5. CARAUSIUS, who uſurped the Empire
'in *Britain* towards the End of the Third
'Century, is ſaid to have alſo built or repaired
'the

* It is poſſible, that the *Britiſh* Name of this Wall, *Mur-ſever*, may be only an Alteration of *Mur*-us *Sev.r*-i, the Wall of *Severus*.

'the Wall, *A. D.* 289. But I find no better 'Authority for this, than that of the Interpola-'tor of *Nennius*, who places *Carauſius*'s Wall 'betwixt *Clyde* and *Forth*, near the River '*Caron*.

'6. In the Year 367. the Emperor *Valenti-'nian* the Firſt ſent over the General *Theodo-'ſius* to *Britain*; who, coming ſuddenly, reco-'vered the *Debateable* Lands betwixt the two 'Walls, and erected them into a new *Roman* 'Province, by the Name of *Valentia*; which 'made a Fifth Province in *Britain*, as hath been 'already remarked. *Theodoſius*, to ſecure this 'new Province for ever to the Empire, fortified 'again the Frontiers, and placed Garriſons, to 'defend them againſt the Northern Nations. 'Theſe new Fortifications, being at the Extre-'mity of *Valentia* to the North, could be no 'other than the Fences and Walls of *Agricola* 'and *Antoninus*, betwixt *Clyde* and *Forth*, re-'paired again, and put in a Poſture of De-'fence.'

'7. It was alſo in the utmoſt Bounds of *Va-'lentia*, where *Antoninus*'s Wall ſtood, that *Stilicho* cauſed the *Marches* of the Empire to be fortified, *A. D.* 398. againſt the Invaſions of the *Picts* and *Scots*, who were now come from *Ire-land* into *Britain*; and, in Conjunction with the *Picts*, were deſtroying the *Britiſh* Provinces. But *Stilicho* ſent over Forces, which repulſed the Enemy, and remained a Safeguard to the Fron-tiers, till recalled by *Stilicho* himſelf, *A. D.* 402. at the Battle of *Polentum*: So they left the poor

Provincials

Provincials a Prey to their Enemies for many Years.'

'8. About the Year 421. the *Romans* be-
'ing called again by the *Britains*, cleared once
'more the *Roman* Provinces; and, upon their
'Return Home, ordered the *Provincials*, for
'their Security, to build or repair the Wall be-
'twixt them and the *Picts* and *Scots*.' This Wall the *Britains*, not being ſkilled in that Kind of Structure, built more of Turf, than of Stone; and ſo it proved but of little Uſe for their Defence.

'Bede* gives us a diſtinct Account of this Wall, that it was ſituated betwixt the *Friths* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, and began at a Place called *Peneltun* in *Saxon*, and *Penual* in *Pictiſh* (*Nennius* calls it *Cenuel*, perhaps *Kinnel*), about Two Miles diſtant from *Abercorn*; and ended towards the Weſt at *Alcluyd*, or *Dunbriton* on the Frith of *Clyde*. Bede ſays, that it was very broad, and very high; and that the Remains of it were in his Time. And indeed the Appearance of them is very conſiderable at this Day. This is what *Buchanan* took for *Severus*'s Wall; and by the Situation of it we find, that the *Marches* of the *Britiſh* Provinces continued ſtill at the *Friths*, where they had been ſettled *A. D.* 370. by the General *Theodoſius*'s erecting the Province of *Valentia*, which remained ſtill in Poſſeſſion of the Provincial *Britains*, but frequently haraſſed and ravaged by their Neighbours.'

9.

* Lib. I. Cap. 12.

'9. THESE Ravages and Oppreſſions obliged the *Britains*, about the Year 426. to ſolicit again the Aſſiſtance of the *Roman* Forces againſt their Enemies; and the *Romans* being come, under the Command of *Gallio*, ſlew great Numbers of the barbarous Nations, and put the reſt to Flight: Having thus reſcued the *Britains*, they gave them to underſtand, that they could not any more bring over Forces to their Succour; and that therefore they ought to take Arms themſelves, and train up their People to military Diſcipline. And, for a further Encouragement to them, they cauſed a ſtately Wall to be built, not of Turf, as the former, but of Stone, Eight Feet broad, and Twelve high; extending between the Towns on the Frontiers, and continued from Sea to Sea. It was built or repaired at the publick Expence, and the Place of it, according to *Bede* *, was hard by the Monaſtery of *Hagulſtad*, or *Hexham*, which ſtands by the Ruins of the Wall in *Northumberland*.'

WHOEVER conſiders theſe Circumſtances of the *Roman* Power in *Britain*; what an univerſal Dominion they had long obtained in the *South*; and how the *Northern* Parts of the Iſland, which had been EIGHT or NINE times conquered, had been for upwards of Three hundred Years the continual Rendezvous of their Armies; muſt conclude, that the *Roman* or *Latin* Tongue, in the Time of the *old Romans*,

* Lib. I. Cap. 12. & Lib. III. Cap. 2.

mans, was of very conſiderable Extent in *Britain*.

BESIDE the *Provincial* Diviſions, the *leſſer* Diviſions of the People through thoſe Provinces were all diſtinguiſhed by *Roman* Names. Thus the People in *Cornwall*, and *Devonſhire* were called *Danmonii*: In *Dorſetſhire*, *Durotriges*: In *Somerſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and North Part of *Hampſhire*, *Belgæ*: In *Berks*, *Atrebatii*: In *Surry*, *Suſſex*, and South Part of *Hampſhire*, *Regni*: In *Kent*, *Cantii*: In *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*, *Trinobantes*: In *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Huntingdonſhire*, *Iceni*: In *Bucks*, *Hertford*, and *Bedfordſhire*, *Cattieuchlani*: In *Gloceſter*, and *Oxfordſhire*, *Dobuni*: In *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorganſhire*, *Silures*: In *Caermarthenſhire*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardiganſhire*, *Diametæ*: In *Flintſhire*, *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, *Montgomery*, and *Caernarvonſhire*, *Ordevices*: In *Cheſhire* *Shropſhire*, and *Staffordſhire*, *Warwick*, and *Worceſterſhire*, *Cornavii*: In *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derbyſhire*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland* *Northamptonſhire*, *Coritani*: Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, *Pariſii*: In *Yorkſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and Biſhoprick of *Durham*, *Brigantes*: In *Northumberland*, *Ottadini*: Between the River *Tweed*, and *Edinburgh* Frith, *Gadeni*: Between *Solway*, and *Clyde* Frith, *Selgovæ* and *Novantes*. On the River *Glotta*, to the *German* Ocean, *Damnii*: In *North Scotland*, *Caledonii*, largely taken, comprehending *Caledonii*, properly ſo called in *Broadalbin*, *Vernicones*, *Taizalli*, &c. For there were few of theſe Diviſions, but what were again ſubdivided; and not a Town of any Size between *Edinburgh* and *Old Sarum* (the former of which was called *Alata Caſtra*, the latter *Sorbiodunum*),

biodunum), which they were as well acquainted with as the *Britains* themſelves; and marked it for their own, by giving it a *Roman* Name.

THIS particular Diviſion of their Country ſhews the long and particular Acquaintance the *Romans* had with every Set of People among the ancient *Britains*. Their Conqueſt in the South of the Iſland, though rapid enough, was effected by Degrees; and perhaps had never been effected, had the *Britons* been united under one brave Prince, ſuch as *Cæſar* met with in *Caſſivelaunus*; but their Misfortune was, that they were divided into near thirty different People, at the Departure of the *Romans*; and in *Cæſar*'s Time many more, with, perhaps, as many different Kings or Leaders; who being all different Sovereigns, with different Views and Intereſts, they felt the *common* Fortune of Allies, to be never ſufficiently *unanimous* againſt the Proceedings of the Enemy, and upon that Account not of Strength ſufficient to oppoſe an uniform Power of a larger Size; and ſo one after another, courting, or being courted by the Conqueror, they neglected the common Intereſt, and became a Prey to a FOREIGN INVADER.

REDUCED to this State of Dependency, they were not only ſubject to *Roman* Diviſions and Boundaries, but to *Roman* Laws, and *Roman* Uſages, both *Civil* and *Military*; which introduced a Neceſſity among many of them of ſpeaking entirely the *Roman* Tongue *; and, among others, the Uſe of many *Roman* Words, though not an entire Change of the WELSH Language.

The

* *Agricola*, in *Tacitus*, gives the *Britains* in his Time the Character of Men of fine Parts, and Admirers of *Roman* Eloquence.

The Places in *Britain*, where the *Latin* was moſtly ſpoken, were thoſe in which they had either *Tribunals* for *Juſtice*, or ſtrong *Military Stations*; of which there were an infinite Number in the Heart and Skirts of the Iſland, and always a large Body to the North.

THOUGH all Things were upon the Decline with the *Romans*, when the *Engliſh-Saxons* came into *Britain*, and the *Roman* Towns, and their *Roman* Names, were changing faſt to *Engliſh*; yet there were ſome Remains of the *Latin* Tongue in *Britain*, after the Coming of our Anceſtors. It is probable, that, in this Time of *Roman* Anarchy and Confuſion, ſome ſtragling Troops* of their Armies might neglect the Orders from the Empire of ſhipping themſelves off, and returning home to a Country, which was too weak to command them back, and likely to be a Seat of more terrible War and Bloodſhed; and conſequently a Place leſs inviting to ſettle in, than even *Britain*, where there might be ſtill ſome good *Roman Stations*, and a Body of Troops ſufficient to make themſelves reſpectable to the *Picts*, whom they had ſo often conquered; and who aimed at nothing more, than harraſſing the *Britons*, and getting a Footing in a better Part of the Country.

HOWEVER this might be, the Opinion, that ſome *Romans* remained in *Britain*, as a PEOPLE; or that ſome of the Provincial *Britains* ſpoke *Latin*; or that there were of both, after the Settlement of the *Saxons*; is grounded on the Au-

* I find this Conjecture confirmed by a Paſſage of *Ninnius*, cited by *Camden*, (*Deſtruc. of Brit.*) where it is ſaid, "That *Vortigern* was appre-
"henſive of the *Picts* and *Scots*; and of ſome Attacks from the *Romans*,
"who ſtill remained here."

thority of two of our oldeſt *Saxon* Writers, *Bede*, and the Author of the *Chronicle*: The former of which ſays, that were in his Time* five Languages in *Britain*, among which was the *Roman*; and the latter, that there were five *Nations*, of which the *Latin* or *Roman* is reckoned to be one. "And here ſind in this Igland fif Gedeode, "Engliſc, & Britiſh, & Wilſc, & Scyttiſc, & "Pyhtiſc, & Bocleten." Which that excellent *Engliſhman* and *Antiquarian* the late Dr. *Gibſon*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, thus tranſlateth: *In hac autem Inſula ſunt quinque Nationes, Anglica, Britannica, ſeu Wallica, Scotica, Pictica, & Latina.* However, this ſmall Body of *Romans* was ſoon loſt, by blending in the Maſs of the more numerous Inhabitants of the Iſland; and their Language ſo far ſwallowed up, by the prevailing Language of the prevailing People, that it is now extinct, and lives here only in their Writings. And of the People, except the *Corbets* or *Corvets*, in *Wales*; the *Levinſes*, and *Ambroſes*; which are named from the CORVINI, LÆVINI, and AMBROSII †; there are perhaps none, whoſe Names can ſhew them to have been of *Roman* Extraction. Nor indeed are the Names of themſelves a ſolid Proof of it. For as the *Welſh* now-a-days have made themſelves ſeveral Surnames of the *Saxon* Chriſtian Names, ſuch as the *Robertſes* and the *Williamſes*, &c. which they retain inſtead of the proper *Welſh* Names of their Families; ſo their Anceſtors, out of a Liking to the more civilized *Romans*, or to pay their

* *Anglorum, videlicet, Britonum, Scotorum, Pictorum, & Latinorum.* Lib. I. Cap. 1.

† *Ambroſius* is a *Greek* Name originally, hardly ever uſed by the *Romans*, till towards the Decline of the Empire.

their Court to ſome of their great People, bore *Roman* Names, though by Extraction they were true *Britains*. And thus much may ſuffice to let the Reader know the Time, when there was ſuch a Language as the *Roman* or *Latin* Tongue ſpoken in *Britain*; and to give him a proper Notion of the Antiquity and Extent of it. I proceed now to what was at the ſame time the *proper* LANGUAGE of the NATIVES of the ISLAND.

DIS-

DISSERTATION II.

Of the antient Britiſh *or* Welſh *Tongue.*

THIS was the Language of the antient *Britons*, who were ſo called from the Word *Bryth* *, ſignifying in their Language *painted* or *coloured*; it being the univerſal Cuſtom † of the Country in thoſe barbarous Times, to dye themſelves with *Woad*, or ſome other Material, to render their Appearance more horrible in War.

THE

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* In conſequence of this they are called by *Witichindus*, BRETTI, and not *Britanni*; and it is a much more probable Origin of the Name, at leaſt of the Name which the People gave themſelves, than that which is derived from ברת אנן, though the Land might be ſo called by the *Phœnicians*.

† *Omnes vero ſe* Britanni *vitro inficiunt, quod cœruleum efficit colorem; atque hoc horribiliore ſunt in pugna aſpectu.*

CÆSAR, de Bell. Gal. Lib. V.

There are others, who derive the Name of the People and Country from the ſuppoſed *Brute*, the *Trojan*; and, agreeably to this, *Britain* is ſaid to be called in *Welſh*, *Ynys Brutus*. But the Coming of *Brute* is commonly treated as a Fable; notwithſtanding it is highly probable, that the firſt *Britains* were originally *Aſiaticks*, though not from the Quarter where *Troy* once ſtood, where the Language was moſt likely to be *Grecian*.

THE *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Tongue might poſſibly grow in diſtant Countries, though the moſt antient of any in this Iſland. However, no Hiſtory can tell us the particular Time, when thoſe who firſt ſpoke it brought it hither, or ſatisfy us, whether the current Language were not a Compoſition or Mixture ariſing from the Coalition of different Colonies meeting in the Iſland from different Parts; and in time pretty near together. It is pity, that the noble Language of the *Welſh*, and the Knowledge of their antient Hiſtory, are ſo much neglected and going to Decay together; elſe being in their Day by far more learned, than either our Fathers the *Saxons*, or the *Picts* and *Scots*, which were each of them likewiſe a People of later Date in *Britain*, they could have furniſhed us with much better Materials for the Hiſtory of their own Original, and that of their Language, than thoſe which we Strangers can gather concerning them.

THE *Saxon* Chronicle ſays, '*That the firſt In-*
'*habitants of this Land were the* Britiſh, *who,*
'*coming out of* Armenia *firſt ſettled in the*
'*Southern Parts* (Wha coman of Armenia, and
'yeſetan Suthwearde Bryttene aroſt).' There is Reaſon enough, however, if the Chronicle were ſilent, to believe that there were Inhabitants in *Britain*, eſpecially in the Southern Parts, and the Weſt, before the Colonies of the *Celtæ* from *Gaul*, or the *Belgæ* from *Flanders*, or any other *European* Colonies, had ſettled in the Iſland: And theſe People, if they were not *Tyrians* or *Carthaginians*, and ſo originally *Aſiaticks*, had, however, permitted ſo many People from *Tyre*, or its Neighbourhood or Dependencies, to fix a Correſpondence, and to trade among them, that the

Southern

Southern Parts, and all *Cornwall* *, had antiently the Face of a *Phœnician* Colony.

THERE is a Conjecture of *Tacitus* †, from which ſome People would gather, that the *Gauls* were the very firſt Inhabitants of *Britain*; but *Tacitus* was no Judge of the *Aſiatick* Antiquities of this Iſland; neither, if he were, are the Conjectures of an Author to be admitted againſt undeniable Monuments, and the expreſs Words of any ſolid Hiſtory. I therefore rather chuſe to follow the *Chronicle*, and give the firſt Peopling of the Country to ſome *Eaſtern* Colonies; becauſe of their earlier Skill in Navigation, and the Call they had in Trade for many Commodities produced on the Iſland, than to the *Gauls*, or any other barbarous Nations; who at that very *early* Seaſon were more employed in Wars upon the *Continent* about their own Settlements; and, wanting Navigation, either fell down to the South; or, if they lived Southward, choſe rather to go back by Land to the Eaſtward, than to puſh out to any Diſtance into the unknown, vaſt, and formidable Ocean. *Cæſar* tells us, that even in his Time, when *Britain* was prodigiouſly peopled, the *Belgæ*, who of all the *Gauls* were the neareſt to the *Britiſh* Shores, were yet ſo little acquainted with maritime Affairs, that *they ſeldom ſaw a Merchant, and were continually employed in their Wars with the* Germans. And the Expeditions of other *Gauls* to the Eaſt, eſpecially

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* The old Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*, are in the Language of the *Corniſh* Workmen called at this Day, *Attal Saraſin*, the Works of the *Saracens*. See *Stonehenge*, a Temple reſtored to the *Britiſh Druids*, by Dr. STUKELEY, Pag. 63.

† *In univerſum tamen æſtimanti, Gallos vicinum ſolum occupâſſe credibile eſt.* TACIT. Vit. Agric. N. 11.

eſpecially that under *Brennus*, when they broke through *Greece*, and ſtraggled into *Aſia Minor*; at the ſame time that they ſhew how in thoſe early Ages they had but little Notion of ſeeking Habitations to the Weſtward on the great Ocean; are a Proof likewiſe, that if ſuch Barbarians as the *Gauls* then were, could undertake ſuch a diſtant Expedition, that the curious, the active and politick *Aſiaticks*, who, with the *Greeks*, were quite the Maſters of Navigation, and grown too good Sailors to be content with coaſting the *Mediterranean*, might with much more Probability make a Settlement * as far as *Britain*, as they could do it with ſuch Eaſe by their Shipping; and were invited to it moreover, by the Produce of the Iſland, which afforded them a very beneficial Commerce.

THE Note indeed upon the Chronicle ſuggeſts, that *Bede* ſays, that the *Britains* came from *Armorica*, inſtead of *Armenia*. This may be very reconcileable. The *Celtæ* might be ſome of the firſt that came over from *Gaul* into *Britain*; and if they were, it does not impeach the Truth of the Chronicle. For the neighbouring Shores of what we now call *France* and *Flanders*, antiently *Gaul* and *Belgium*, might ſtill ſend over new Supplies; though the Land before was not without Inhabitants.

TAKING then this Southern Colony to be the firſt Occupiers; and, in conſequence of that, to be what the Antients called the *Autochthones*, or *Aborigines*, of a Country, that is, ſprung from

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* See Dr. *Stukeley*'s Book upon *Stonehenge*, Pag. 32, 55, 63.

the very Soil of it; there is a Paſſage in *Cæſar* that coincides with this Opinion; and confirms moreover, what I have advanced beſide, concerning the further Peopling of the Iſland.

'THE inner Parts of *Britain*,' ſays he (and to *Cæſar*, who landed in *Kent*, and was advancing Weſtward, the inner Parts were the South-weſtern Colony) 'are inhabited by thoſe, which 'by antient Tradition are ſaid to have been, in 'their very Original, Natives of the Country; 'but the Sea-coaſts (that is, the Sea-coaſts near 'to which he landed) by ſuch as out of a De-'ſire of Spoil, and making War upon the In-'habitants, had paſſed over from the *Belgæ*; all 'which New-comers generally keep the Name 'of thoſe very Cities, whence they had their 'Original before they came thither; where, 'after their Wars were over, they remained, and 'began to cultivate the Land *.'

THE ſame Deſire of Spoil, which brought over the *Belgæ*, might bring over the *Celtæ*, and perhaps other neighbouring Nations, to ſuch of the Shores of *Britain*, as were neareſt to their own. And if after their ſettling here they retained, as *Cæſar* ſays they did, and it was natural that they ſhould retain, the Name of the Country from whence they came; then are we to believe alſo, that the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſus* contributed in its Turn to the peopling the oppoſite

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* *Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in Inſula ipſa memoria proditum dicunt; maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi cauſa ex Belgis tranſierant; qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt; & bello illato, ibi remanſerunt, atque agros colere cæperunt.*

CÆSAR *de Bell. Gall.* Lib. 5.

poſite Coaſt of antient *Britain*, as well as *Gaul* and *Belgium*. For the Name of *Cymro*, which the *Welſh* have Time immemorial given their Countrymen, and retain at this very Day, has the neareſt Affinity to *Cimbri* that ever one Name bore to another, and is leſs diſguiſed too than any, by the Termination of different Nations. For the *Engliſh-Saxons* called them *Cumbras*, as well as *Streacled Weallas*; and the Part of their Country, where they laſt had dwelt *Cumbra*, or *Cumer-land*, and we *Cumberland* at this Day.

And for a farther Confirmation of this Opinion, it is very well known, that the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſe* was ſo famous in antient Times for diſcharging Swarms of Inhabitants upon other Countries, that it is called by ſome Writers * *Officina Gentium*, or the *Shop* for making of Nations. At the Diſſemination of People from this Quarter, what Country ſo proper for their Settlement, as that, which afforded the mildeſt Climate neareſt to the Continent? And of ſuch Country, what Part more eligible than that which lay in the ſame Latitude; and which, when the Wind was fair, and Navigation ſpeedy, might be made at once, by croſſing directly from one Shore to the other? Indeed the Settlement of the *Midland Cymros* grew in time to be on the Weſtern Side of the Iſland in *Galloway*; but this Change of Place, which was but ſmall, might be in conſequence of an Encounter with ſome more powerful Body of People upon the Iſland; as the Reader, when we come to ſpeak of the *Picts*, will eaſily collect.

* *Jornandes de rebus Geticis*, Lib. I. Cap. 4.

THIS Difference in the Original of the *Britons* as coming from *Aſia*, *Gaul*, and *Belgium*, and perhaps likewiſe from the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſus*, muſt occaſion a great Variety in their Language. It was confeſſedly divided into three Dialects, the *Cambrian* or *Cimbrian*, the *Corniſh*, and the *Armorican*, that is, the *Celtick*. The *Corniſh*, who, as we obſerved, came the fartheſt, and were a Family by themſelves, differed much in Dialect from the reſt. Of this Difference there are evident Footſteps at this Day, among the ſeveral Remnants of antient *Britons*, which now make the Inhabitants of *Wales*; though they are promiſcuouſly called GALLES by the Modern *French*, no doubt from the Tradition they had of their being originally *Gauls*, from the Continent.

OUR *Saxon* Anceſtors called them all *Weallas*. Some ſay, becauſe *Walch* in *German* ſignifies in general any *Stranger*; and ſuch the *Britons* were to the firſt *Engliſh*. But *Verſtegan*, who is a good Judge in theſe Matters, denies that *Welch* ſignifies a Stranger in any *Teutonick* whatever, either *high* or *low*. He joins in the other Opinion, that *Wallon* is the Name the *Germans* give the *Gauls*, being the ſame as *Gallum*; and it is ſaid, that they were induced to this, becauſe they heard them ſpeak the Language of the *Gauls*. This may be true of the Language of ſome of the *Britons*, though they might poſſibly be called *Weallas*, upon another Occaſion. For we are told, that the *Saxons* did not make uſe of that Name, till they had compelled them Peallan, that is, to *wander*, ſome into *Cambria*, or preſent WALES; ſome into the utmoſt Part of *Cornwall*; others into *Britany* in *France*; and others

to

to take Refuge amongſt the old Enemies of the *Britiſh* Name the *Picts* or *Pëohtas*, then inhabiting the Northern Parts of *Britain*.

THESE ſeveral Diſſeminations of the WELSH in *Britain*, were thus diſtinguiſhed by the *Saxons*.

THOSE in *Cornwall* they called (Þeſt-Þeallaſ, or) *Weſt-Wales*; thoſe in *Cambria*, or preſent *Wales* (Norð-Þeallaſ), *North-Wales*, comprehending what is now both *North* and *South*; thoſe in the *Roman* Province of *Valentia*, who herded with the old Enemies of South *Britain* the *Picts* (Stneacleð-Þealaſ, or) *Streacled Wales*. And theſe *Streacled Wealas* made that Kingdom, which in early *Saxon* Times was called *Regnum Cumbrenſe*, or the Kingdom of the *Cymros*, which extended from about *Carliſle* in the preſent *Cumberland*, taking in *Galloway*, and all the Weſtern Coaſts as far as *Dunbritton*, or *Alcluyd*, the true and antient *Cumberland*.

HERE * for a long Seaſon they had a *Welſh* King of their own; till about the Year of our Lord 945, *Edmund* King of all *England* having ravaged † that Country, LETT it all to *Malcolm* King of the *Scots*, on Condition that he were his Auxiliary by Sea and Land.

BUT the antient Bounds of the *Welſh* Tongue are not to be limited, even here. Becauſe if the Language of the *Picts* were not the *Welſh* (which ſhall be debated in its proper Place, when I ſpeak of that People), then it is plain, by the *Welſh* Names ſcattered all through the Dominions of the *Picts* from North to South, that the *Britons*

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* INNES, Vol. I. Pag. 33, 34.
† *Saxon* Chronicle, *Anno* 945.

Britons had been at ſome time there Inhabitants, and had extended themſelves far beyond the *Friths*, the Borders of the *Streacled Welſh* *, to *Strathnavern*, the Northmoſt Bound of what is now called *Scotland*. For *Strat*, or *Strath*, a *Welſh* Word, according to *Camden* (*), ſignifying a Valley having a River or Brook running through it, is uſed in the very ſame Senſe in the North in many Places, as *Stratherne*, *Strathdie*, *Strathdone*, *Strathylæ*, *Strathawin*, *Strathſpie*, *Strathbogy*; which Words, Mr. *Innes* affirms † to be neither *Scottiſh* nor *Iriſh*.

Likewise the Word *Aber*, which, though truly *Welſh*, denotes amongſt many others ‖, what I touched upon before, the *Aſiatick* or *Phœnician* Origin of ſome among the *Britons*, hath been tranſplanted to many Places in the North of *Britain*. For hence we have the Names of *Aberdeen*, *Abernethy*, *Aberbrothock*, and ſuch others.

But though theſe Names ſhew what was once the *Amplitude* of the *Welſh* Dominion and Language in the North of *Britain*, I cannot find ground to believe, though the *Murray* Men, and others, who were ſuppoſed to ſpeak it, long withſtood the *Scots*, that there are any conſiderable Remains of the Language, except it ſhould be in or about *Broadalbin*. For ſuch of the *Highlanders* as are truly *Scots*, all ſpeak the Language

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* *Streacled*, or *Stratcled*, and *Stratclud Weales*, ſo called from their inhabiting what was antiently known by the Name of the *Strath* of *Clyde*; but ever ſince the *Engliſh* have been in the North, *Strath-Clyde* has been changed into *Clydes-dale*.

(*) The true Word may poſſibly be *Trâth*.

† Pag. 77.

‖ עבר, in *Hebrew*, ſignifying *tranſivit*; עברה, *Navis tranſitoria*; מעבר, a Frith or Ford.

guage of the Country whence they came, which is the *Eersk*, or *Iriſh-Scotch*.

On this Side of the *Clyde*, where dwelt the *Roman Mæatæ*, and the *Streacled Welſh*, or *Cumbras* of the *Saxons*, the *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Tongue was of a long Continuance. They were known there * by the Name of *Welſh* in the Twelfth Century: And *Buchanan* † ſays, in his Time, that the *Welſh* of *Galloway* uſed their own Language; though afterwards, according to Mr. *Innes* ‖, 'The *Engliſh* Language daily in-'creaſing, wore out by Degrees the *Welſh* Lan-'guage in the (South) Weſt, as it did the *Pictiſh* 'all over; and daily reduces the old *Scottiſh* to 'narrower Bounds.' But of this in its proper Place, what is ſpoken here relating only to the Antiquity and Extent of the *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Tongue in the North of *Britain*; where the Inhabitants that are not *Engliſh*, eſpecially about *Galloway*, are in Numbers originally *Britons*; and, as the *Scottiſh* Writers confeſs, perhaps many more of *Britiſh* than *Scottiſh* Extraction.

As to the Language in that Part of *Britain*, which our *Saxon* Anceſtors called *Weſt-Weallas*, it has ſo far yielded to the *Engliſh*, ſince the Ravages of *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, that it is as good as extinct in *Cornwall* **.

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* Innes, Vol. I. Pag. 38.

† *Sequitur in eodem latere, & litore occidentali, Gallovidia-------Valli Wallowithiam eam appellant. Ea magnâ ex parte patrio ſermone adhuc utitur.* Buchanan, Lib. II. Fol. 21. Edit. *Arbuth.*

‖ Innes, Pag. 40.

** Camden's *Britannia*, in *Cornwall, Gibſon's Edit.*

It remains in *Wales*, that is, in the Country which in the *Saxon* Diviſion was called *North-Weallas*: But it were to be wiſhed, for the ſake of its great Antiquity, and Excellence, that it remained in greater Perfection. And thus much of the *Antiquity* and *Extent* of the antient *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Tongue in *Britain*.

DIS-

DISSERTATION III.

Of the Arrival of the Pyhtas, *or* Pehits, *corruptly called* Picts *by the* Romans; *of their Settlement in* North-Britain; *the Original of their Name; and the Nature, Extent, and Duration of their Language.*

IN tracing the Origin of the *Picts*, Mr. *Innes* is not at all conſiſtent*, even with his own Plan: And, in reſpect of the Account given of them by *Bede*, and the Chronicle; though he ſeems in one Place to accept it as true, yet he makes a ſtrange Uſe of it, in favour of an Opinion propoſed indeed by † way of Conjecture, by *Camden*; but ſubſtantially refuted by Mr. *Wallace*, in the Treatiſe upon the *Orkneys*, to be ſeen at the End of the *Britannia*. For that the *Picts*, and old *Caledonian Britains*, ſhould be originally

* Vol. I. Pag. 50. and 70.

† Compare the Prelim. Diſcourſe on the *Picts*, Pag. CXXXVII. with P. 1468. *Engliſh* Edit. *Gibſon*.

ginally the ſame People, is a Notion that has no proper Foundation in any ancient Writer; and is expreſly contrary to many of them. Mr. *Innes* ſuppoſes however the *Picts* * to have been very different from the *Scots*, and a more powerful and numerous People, than ever they were in *Britain*. I ſhall follow this Gentleman's Account, where I do not ſee evident Reaſon to the contrary: But in relation to the Origin of the People, as I think that there is in the main more Credit to be given, with regard to *Britiſh* Affairs, to thoſe two PILLARS of antient Hiſtory above-mentioned, than the Conjectures of Foreigners, or the Opinions of any Man; who, in Conformity to ſuch broken Accounts, writes at this Diſtance of Time againſt them; I chuſe to build upon their Foundation.

THE Coming in of the *Picts* is placed at, or about the Year of our Lord 75, by *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*; and the Year 78, by *Bede*. This Coming was not till the *Britons* had been long in the Iſland; and peopled it not only in the South, but in many Places in the North. According to Mr. *Innes*'s own Account, the *Mæats* were in Poſſeſſion of *Valentia*, or the Country betwixt the *Tine* and the *Forth*, to the Excluſion of the *Picts*; who, if they had found an empty Country, would have taken the *Low-lands* at firſt, as the better Climate. There were without doubt, as appears by the Names of Places, other Settlements of the *Britiſh* or *Welſh*, even more to the North, as was obſerved before in the Chapter relating to the Antiquity and Extent of

* Vol. I. Pag. 149.

of the *Welſh* Tongue in *Britain*; and this People to the North, till the *Romans* grew more minutely acquainted with all the Inhabitants, paſſed under the general Name of *Caledonians*. Though it is likely, notwithſtanding their Settlements, as the Climate was cold, and the Country a bad one, that there might be deſolate Places enough beſide, for the Bears, and Wolves, and the *Picts*, to occupy *. The Reader is therefore to obſerve here, that though in Proceſs of Time the Name of *Pyhtas*, or *Picts*, was given to all thoſe Regions, both by the later *Romans*, and our firſt *Engliſh* Anceſtors; and by Degrees, perhaps, even by the *Britiſh* themſelves, by reaſon of the *Picts* getting the Maſtery of the old *Caledonians*, and of their preſſing them into their Wars and Intereſt; yet, that it was not in this manner antiently; nor did theſe new Comers the true and proper *Picts*, by any means at firſt make the Body of the People in the North, any more than the true *Scots* or *Iriſh Highlanders* do now-a-days make the Body of that Part of the Nation, which generally paſſes under the Name of *Scotland*. This being premiſed, I ſhall ſay no more of the Name of *Pyht*, or *Pict*, till I come to treat of its *Original*; and from that Article to anſwer ſome Objections to the Antiquities and true Hiſtory of this People, which have ariſen from a Fancy, that the *Romans* were the ſole Authors of this Name; and that they meant no new People by it, but only the old *Caledonian Britons*. Which Error will be moſt effectually refuted, by giving firſt the literal

* Camden, 1247.

ral Account of the Arrival of the *Picts*, as it ſtands in our antient Writers; and then applying this Account to the Point in Queſtion.

The *Saxon* Chronicle then ſays*, 'that they came 'from the South of *Scythia*, in *long* Ships, but not 'many.' If this had been a *Roman* Writer, by *long* Ships we might have underſtood, that they came in Ships of War; but the *Saxons* meant no other by theſe, than what in their Language they called *Kiuls*, or *Keels* (moſt probably from the Name of a Town upon the *Baltick*, where they were built); which Ships were rather *Tranſports*, made of a great Length; and, as ſome ſay, with broad flattiſh Bottoms, for the ſake of tranſporting a vaſt Number of Men together. They landed firſt in the North of *Ireland*, and told the *Scots*, who then inhabited in Part of *Ireland*, That they muſt abide among them: The *Scots*, like true *Scythians*, having more Mouths already than they cared by their Induſtry to feed, gave them ſome of their Women to be rid of them. On Condition, nevertheleſs that in the Choice of their Kings the *Wife-Half*, or the Woman's Side, ſhould have the Preference. And this, among ſuch of the *Picts* as had brought over *Scottiſh* Women, obtained for ſome time as a Cuſtom. Thus agreed, the *Iriſh Scots* directed them to ſteer to the Eaſtern Iſland, or *Britain*, where, they ſaid, they might find a Settlement; and if any attempted to hinder them, they would come to their Aſſiſtance. The *Picts* proceeded, and entered the Land, as the Chronicle ſays, in the Northern Part; all to the South being in Poſſeſſion of the *Britons*. With this Account *Bede*, in the general, agrees; only he ſays

* *Mid langum ſciþum na manegum.* SAX. Chron.

ſays *Scythia*, inſtead of the *South* of *Scythia*. *Buchanan* * calls this Fleet of *Picts*, a *German* Fleet; and ſays, after *Bede*, that they were driven on the *Iriſh* Coaſts by a Tempeſt; which is probable enough, conſidering that they had not at their firſt Coming their Wives with them, as was uſual amongſt the *German* Nations, when they went to ſeek for new Habitations. For at the time, that they made with this View an Irruption into *Italy*, and had beaten ſucceſſively THREE *Roman* † Armies, though *Marius* by taking them in different Parties had vanquiſhed two Bodies of their Men, we find there yet remained for him the ARMY of their WIVES to conquer: Who, after a ſharp and bloody Fight with the *Romans*, not obtaining what they required of them in Treaty, firſt diſpatched their Children; and then by giving each other mutual Wounds, or hanging themſelves upon the Trees, and Yokes of their Carts, with Ropes made of their own Hair, they glorioufly died before they loſt their Liberty. This Manner of travelling with their Wives and Children amongſt the *Germans* makes it probable, that this firſt Colony of the *Picts*, who came without them, was either, as *Buchanan* obſerves, driven by a Tempeſt to the *Britiſh* Shore or ſent only to bring back Diſcoveries of what they in Conjunction with others were afterwards to poſſeſs: However, be that as it will, there is no Room to doubt but that their Manner of coming was as our Hiſtorians, in whoſe Time the Tradition of theſe things was univerſally known and credited, have above deſcribed it. THE

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* *Eò rejecta tempeſtatibus, ut credibile eſt, quod nec liberos, nec uxores ſecum extuliſſent.* BUCHAN. Lib. 4. *ſub Init.*

† LUC. FLORUS Lib. 3. Cap. 3.

THE Places the *Pyhtas* firſt ſettled in, are not minutely mentioned by *theſe* Writers: But they are moſt likely to have been the ORCADES or ORKNEYS, the Iſlands neareſt to *Caithneſs*. This is expreſsly ſaid by *Nennius*; * and in the Collection of Pieces at the End of *Camden* Mr. *Wallace*, the Author of the Tract upon the ORKNEYS, writes, " That the firſt Planters and Poſſeſſors ' of this Country are ſaid by the *Inhabitants*, and ' the *Generality* of Hiſtorians, to have been the ' *Picts*; and the ſame Hiſtorians called *Orkney* ' *Antiquum Pictorum regnum*, The ancient KINGDOM of the PICTS; there being in this Country ' ſeveral *ſtrange Antique* Houſes (many of which ' are overgrown with Earth,) that are ſtill called ' *Picts* Houſes, and the Firth that runs between ' this and *Caithneſs* is from them called *Pictland* ' Firth; *i. e.* TheFirth by the Land of the *Picts*. ' Theſe Verſes of the Poet *Claudian*;

' ———*Maduerunt* Saxone *fuſo*
' Orcades, *incaluit* Pictorum *ſanguine* Thule,

' *The* ORKNEY *Iſles with* SAXON *Blood were wet*,
' *And* THULE *with the* PICTISH *Gore did ſweat*,

' Do evidently prove, that the *Picts* with ſome ' other Colony of the *German* Nation (particularly ' the *Saxons*) were at that Time the Poſſeſſors and ' Inhabitants of theſe Northern Iſles. Moreover, ' to

* Picti *venerunt, & occupaverunt inſulas, quæ* Orcades *vocantur, & poſtea ex inſulis finitimis vaſtaverunt non modicas, & multas regiones in ſiniſtrali plaga* Britanniæ, *& manent uſque in hodiernum diem.*
NENNIUS, Hiſt. Brit. Cap. 5. Pag. 99.

'to this Day, many of the Inhabitants uſe the 'Norſe, or *old Gothick* Language; which is not 'much different from the old *Teutonick*, or the 'Language which the *Picts* uſed. Beſides, the 'Surnames of the ancient Inhabitants are of a 'German Original; for the *Seaters*, are ſo called 'from *Seaters* one of the old *German* Idols, which 'they worſhiped for *Saturn*; the *Taits*, from 'Tuitſh, i. e. the *Dutch*, who had that Name 'from *Tuiſco*, the famous Progenitor of the *Ger-'mans*; the *Keldas*, from *Caldees*, or *Keldeis* (as 'Spotſwood thinks), who were the antient Prieſts 'or Miniſters of the Chriſtian Religion among 'the *Picts*, ſo called, becauſe they lived in *Cells*: 'The *Baikees* from ſome ſmall running Water, 'which in the *Teutonick* is called a *Baikee* (or 'BECK*). So the Names that end in *Stane*, as 'Hourſtane, Corſtane, Yorſtane, Beiſtane, &c. which 'is a *Pictiſh* or *Teutonick* Termination of Sur-'name, ſignifying the ſuperlative Degree of 'Compariſon. And many more might be 'added, if it were needful to ſhew, that the 'Pictiſh Blood is yet in this Country, and that 'thoſe People were the firſt Poſſeſſors of it.'

'HERE they left a Colony to plant the Coun-'try; and then with their main Body, ferrying 'over *Pictland Frith*, and paſſing through *Caith-'neſs*, *Roſs*, *Murray*, *Marn*, and *Angus*, at laſt 'ſettled themſelves in *Fife* and *Louthian*; which, 'from them, is by our Writers called *Pictlandia*. 'There is ſtill a Place in this Country, that by 'reaſon of its Name and antique Form ſhould

'ſeem

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* In *Yorkſhire*, and the Northern Counties, a *Brook* is ſtill called a *Beck*.

'ſeem to have been the Reſidence of ſome of 'thoſe Kings; for it is called *Coningsgar*, though 'now the Dwelling-Houſe of the Miniſter of '*Sandwick*.' IF THIS ACCOUNT of the firſt Settlement of the *Picts* be true, it entirely deſtroys the Interpretation which Mr. *Innes* would put upon the Words of *Bede* *; 'As though the '*Picts* had found no Inhabitants in all that great 'Tract on the Continent of *North-Britain*, which 'they afterwards poſſeſſed; and that they were the 'ſame with the *Caledonian Britains*.' Of the laſt Article *Bede* gives not the leaſt Inſinuation: It is only the Author's collecting one Error from another. And when *Bede* ſays the *Britons* were in Poſſeſſion of the greateſt Part of the Iſland beginning from the South, it is by no means a fair Repreſentation of the Thing, to ſay upon his Authority, they had nothing in the North. *Bede* ſays, that the *Picts*, began to inhabit *by*, or *along the Northern Parts of the Iſland*. *For the* Britons *had occupied all the Southern Places*. What *Southern* Places? Why, all to the *South* of the firſt Settlement of the *Picts*; which *South* might be in the *North* of *Scotland* †. For if the Habitation of the *Picts* was then in the *Orkneys*, beyond *Pictland* Firth, and the *Britons* poſſeſſed all to the South; it is plain, that they were in Poſſeſſion, before the *Picts* came in, of as much as

* *Et cum plurimam inſulæ partem incipientes ab Auſtro poſſediſſent (Britones) contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis Oceanum ingreſſam, circumagente flatu ventorum, extra fines omnes Britanniæ, Hiberniam pervenisſe, & uſque Septentrionales oras intrâſſe; atque inventa ibi gente Scotorum, ſibi quoque in partibus illis ſedes petiſſe, nec impetrare potuiſſe.*

† And for this Reaſon moſt probably Part of the North of *Scotland* was called by the *Picts*, *Southerland*, as it is at this very Day.

as they choſe, of the *whole* Iſland. Of this, the REMAINS of the *Weſh* Language, in the Names of Places in the *North*, are an inconteſtable Proof.

BUT inſtead of drawing this reaſonable Concluſion from the *Welſh* NAMES *of Places*, in what was afterwards *Pictiſh* Territory; Mr. *Innes* would infer from hence, that the Language of the *Picts* was originally the WELSH Language; and of conſequence, that the People were alſo *originally* BRITONS.

WITH regard to the former Error, if nothing more were to be added, what Mr. *Wallace* has juſt obſerved upon the Remains of the *Pictiſh* Language in the *Orkneys*, and the *North* of BRITAIN, is a ſufficient Proof, that it was not the *Britiſh* or *Welſh*; and, with regard to the *People* being originally the ſame, not only the ever-hoſtile State of the two Nations, after the *Departure* of the ROMANS, and the Advantages the *Britons* in the North always took of the leaſt Remiſſion of *Pictiſh* Power; I ſay, not only theſe Circumſtances evince the contrary, but alſo the concurrent Teſtimonies of our *antient* WRITERS ſome *Cotemporaries* with the *Picts*, and *Eye-witneſſes* of their Actions, at a Period too, when their *Power* and *Origin* was moſt known and regarded. And therefore the Preſumption of ſome *modern* Authors is the more aſtoniſhing, in advancing their own *Chimæra*'s and *Conjectures*, or the *Hearſay* of *Foreigners*, againſt the *harmonious* Teſtimony of our own Writers, and thoſe of the *greateſt* ANTIQUITY. *Gildas*, the moſt antient of all, repreſents the *Picts* as a People different from the *Scots*; but both *alike thirſting for* Britiſh *Blood*, and leagued in the

Deſtruction of the *Welſh* NAME and NATION.

BEDE ſays, that it was the *received Opinion* in his Time, that they came from SCYTHIA. The antient *Saxon Chronicle* ſays the ſame; and both *Bede* and the *Chronicle* make the original *Pictiſh* a diſtinct Language from the *Britiſh*. NENNIUS, who wrote *A. D.* 832. before the Union of the *Scots* and *Picts*, repreſents the latter as *Foreigners*; and ſays expreſly, that they came and ſeized upon the *Orkneys*. Here is a Cloud of antient Witneſſes, SPECTATORS of the Times concerning which they wrote, and moreover NATIVES of our Iſland; who all *expreſly* ſay, that the *Picts* were not *originally Britons*. If People will take the Opinion of Strangers in preference to theſe, it looks as if there were a ſtrong Biaſs in their Judgment: Though even of theſe Strangers *Tacitus*, the moſt ſagacious of them, declares, that at the Time of *Agricola*'s Expedition, a little before which, according to OUR Authors, the *Picts* were ſettled in the North of *Britain*; and during which, according TO HIM, *new* Nations, and *till that Time unknown*, were firſt diſcovered by the ROMANS; I ſay, this Foreign Author declares, 'That the red Hair of the then Inhabi-'tants of *Caledonia* *, and their large Limbs, 'ſhewed them to have been of *German* Ori-'ginal.'

AND

* *Habitus Corporum varii---namque rutilæ* Caledoniam *habitantium, Comæ, magni Artus* Germanicam *Originem aſſeverant.*
In Vita AGRIC. N. XI.

AND in ſaying this, Mr. *Innes** obſerves, that *Tacitus* and *Bede* agree, as to the *Original* of the People. For he tells us, 'That *Tacitus*, 'in his Deſcription of *Germany*, as well as '*Pomponius Mela*, includes in *Germania Magna* 'all the Northern Nations of the *European* Con-'tinent, even to the *Ocean*, containing an im-'menſe Extent, and many Iſlands, unknown 'to the ROMANS. On the other hand, *Bede*, 'following the antient Geographers, ſuch as '*Strabo*, as alſo *Diodorus* and *Pliny*, ſuppoſes 'that *Scythia Europæa* extended to the utmoſt 'Bounds of the North, and includes among the '*Scythians* the antient Inhabitants of *Norway*, '*Sweden*, *Danemark*, the *Daci*, *Getæ*, &c.'

THIS Account explains very well the *Saxon Chronicle*, and reconciles it with the Relation of *Verſtegan*, in reſpect to the Place from whence the *Picts* arrived. For if the antient *Scythia Europæa* took in *Norway*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*, then the *Southern Scythia* of the Chronicle, from whence the *Picts* ſet Sail, will agree very well with the *Meckleborough* and *Pomerania* of VERSTEGAN †

IT being thus an hiſtorical Fact, that the *Picts* were a COLONY of *Strangers* in the *North* of BRITAIN, and even the Place they came from not obſcurely traced; I would ask of Mr. *Innes*, or thoſe who think with him, 'That theſe Peo-

* INNES, Vol. I. Pag. 61.

† VERSTEGAN, P. 125. By this Piece of Hiſtory it appears, that the Nation of the PICTS, in the *North* of *Britain*, have the Honour at this Day, as well as the ENGLISH, of being Subjects to a PRINCE, who is ſtill a *Sovereign* in their OLD *native* COUNTRY, from whence they originally *came*, his MAJESTY's *Electoral* Dominions extending over the *Elbe* into MECKLEBOROUGH.

'ple originally ſpoke the *Britiſh*, and received 'their Name from the ROMANS,' Whether a Body of Men, going upon an Expedition, do not always carry with them the NAME and LANGUAGE of the Country from whence they came? that is, for Inſtance, whether the ROMANS, when they arrived in BRITAIN, did not call themſelves ROMANS, and ſpeak the LATIN? Whether the SAXONS, upon their Arrival, did not call themſelves *ſuch*, and ſpeak the ENGLISH-SAXON? Now, if this *Maxim* be true in HISTORY, in applying it to the PICTS, we muſt conclude, that they, being *Strangers* in the *North* of BRITAIN, brought with them likewiſe a *ſtrange* NAME, and a *ſtrange* LANGUAGE. For we do not read, that they came from any Part of *Germany*, where the *Britiſh* or *Celtick* was ſpoken; and therefore could not bring it with them, nor conſequently a *Britiſh* NAME, ſuch as *Caledonian*; which, however tuned by the ROMANS with a new *Termination*, is really of *Britiſh* EXTRACTION. *Caledion* being the Plural of the *Welſh* Word *Caled*, and ſignifying an *hard* People. It is plain then, that *Caledonian* was never the *Original* and *proper* Name of the PICTS, or ſuch as they gave themſelves; and it is evident likewiſe, even from the Name, that if theſe People bore a proper Name *diſtinct* from the *Caledonians*, and that not of *Britiſh* Original, that then THEY and the CALEDONIANS were a DISTINCT People.

WHAT their proper Name was, we ſhall now inquire, for that of *Caledonian* being evidently, not what they called themſelves, there remains, after that is ſet aſide, but one *general* Name to diſpute about, namely, that, in Imitation of which

which the *Engliſh* called them *Pyhtas*, and the *Romans* PICTS. I ſay there remains but this.

FOR if it be true, that the *Picts* at their firſt coming muſt, in the *Courſe* of NATURE and THINGS, bring with them ſome Name or other, from their *own* COUNTRY; I will add, that it would be ſtrange indeed, that this Name ſhould never have been heard of; and if we never heard but of one *, we muſt in Reaſon conclude, that One to have been the Original. And, at the ſame time, as they bore their original Name, as far as we can learn, in a Country at that time never penetrated by the *Romans*, and here again in *Britain*, before they had been ſeen by them, or were otherwiſe known to them, it is moſt reaſonable to believe, that the original Name, however *Romanized*, was never given by the *Romans*.

FOR the People called *Pyhtas*, and *Peohtas*, &c. by our *Engliſh* Anceſtors, were called truly *Phictian* †, and in *Welſh Phycthead* ‖; but the *Romans*, to expreſs them by a Word of their own, called them *Picti*; from whence we *modern* ENGLISH, who are fond to ſpeak any thing but ENGLISH, have called them *Picts*. According to *Verſtegan* however, their true Name was *Phichtian*, that is to ſay, *Fighters*: 'For (ſays he) 'the *ch* muſt here be pronounced *gh*, 'and

* We never heard but of one general Name *Pyhtas*, or *Phictian*, of *German* Original; and for the *particular* Name of *Vecturiones*, given to a Part of them by the old Geographers, it ſeems to be made from the ſame Language, being nothing elſe but *Wiht*-or *Vect-ware*, with the *Latin* Termination ---*ones*. *Vect-war-è-ones*, *Vecturiones*. Who theſe *Wiht-ware* in reality were, may be ſeen in the *Saxon* Chronicle, under the Year 449.

† VERSTEGAN, Pag. 124.

‖ BUCHANAN and INNES, Vol. I. Pag. 63. If this were truly a *Welſh* Termination, it would rather be PHYCTHIAID. *Fechten* in GERMAN, is ſtill to *fight*.

'and the *n* ſtands inſtead of *s*, to expreſs the 'Plural Number.' Thus he tells us too, that the *Scots* or *Scythians* were ſo denominated from the *Teutonick* Verb *Scytan*, whereof cometh our *Engliſh* Word to *ſhoot*; and all this with very good Reaſon. For it was the Cuſtom of all theſe *Northern* NATIONS to name themſelves, or be named of their Neighbours, from the Manner of exerting their *Strength* and *Proweſs*, in their Wars. Thus the *Caledonian* WELSH were diſtinguiſhed by their being called *Caled*, (in the Plural *Caledion*), that is, *hard* or *hardened*; and our Anceſtors, the old *Engliſh*, from the *Seax*, or Sword, which they uſed in Fight, were called *Saxons*.

IT is the Opinion of ſome notwithſtanding, that the *Picts* were ſo named by the *Romans*, becauſe they painted their Bodies; and there are not wanting *later* ROMAN Writers ignorant of the Origin of the Name, and ſeeing the Cuſtom to which the Name by chance agreed, who tell us ſo. But ſince it has been proved, that theſe People bore the Name of *Phictian*, *Pyhtas*, or *Phycthead* (for the Name is one, though variouſly pronounced by different Nations) before they were known to the ROMANS, we cannot look upon *them*, to have been the *prime* Authors of ſuch an Appellation. But Mr. *Innes* imagines, that the ROMANS did not give them this Name till the *third* CENTURY, when, as he *ſuppoſes*, the *Southern* BRITONS had all dropped the Cuſtom of PAINTING. But this Conjecture is ill founded. For even ſo late as after the *Daniſh* Invaſions, the Cuſtom of painting their Bodies obtained in BRITAIN, and was imitated

imitated even by the ENGLISH *; nay, by this Gentleman's own Account the *Mæats* of the North were at Liberty to follow their own Cuſtoms; and yet, painted as they were, they were ſtill called *Mæatæ*, after the Name of *Pict* was in Uſe amongſt the *Romans*; nor were they ever comprehended under that other Name, till the *Picts* grew to be MASTERS; and then it was natural enough, at a time when the other People followed their Banners, to comprehend them under the Name of the ruling Nation. As this is a plain Proof, that the *Romans* did not give theſe People the Name of *Picti* in the Third Century, as a Mark of Diſtinction, becauſe they alone were painted; ſo the Arguments before advanced evidently diſcover, that they never gave them a Name of *Roman* Invention in any Century at all.

I WILL obſerve yet one Thing farther, that it was not the Cuſtom of the *Romans* to give any People a Name of THEIR OWN *Invention*; but when in the Courſe of their Wars they met with Strangers, interrogating them as they did the *Belgians* (*Quæ Civitates*, &c. CÆSAR, *Lib.*2.) they took the Names of the People from their *own* MOUTHS, only giving them a LATIN *Termination*; and ſo uſed theſe Names to diſtinguiſh the COUNTRY, without knowing or regarding the *Significancy* they had among the NATIVES. Thus the Word *Caledion*, among the

* CAMDEN, from WILLIAM of *Malmſbury*, writes, That the *Engliſh* at that time were Cloaths that did not reach beyond the Middle of the Knee; their Heads were ſhorn, and their Beards ſhaven; only the upper Lip was always let grow to its full Length. Their Arms were loaded with golden Bracelets, and their Skin *dyed* with *painted* Marks, &c. CAMDEN *of the* Danes.

the *Britons*, gave Riſe to their *Caledonian*; and thus the People of antient *Germany* called by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, *Hernuones* and *Herminones*, were called in their own Language *Hert-wonners*, or *Herſt-in-wonners*; that is, People that *wonned*, or lived, near an *Herſt* or WOOD. Inſtances of this Kind are ſo numberleſs, as to ſhew that the Practice of the *Romans* was one and the ſame upon theſe Occaſions; and that they never gave the *common* or *univerſal* Name to any Nation whatſoever: And the Reaſon is very plain, they were not from the Beginning LORDS of the *Creation*; the World had for many Ages named *themſelves*, before they were acquainted with the ROMANS. We are to conclude then of the *Picts*, as of other Nations, that after the Time of AGRICOLA's *Expedition*, whenever it was that they firſt began to be known to the *Romans*, that the *Romans* received this their *general* or *common* Name from the *Picts* themſelves, or their *Neighbours*, who knew them by that Appellation.

I WILL obſerve, laſt of all, that as the *Romans* never gave the *common* Name to any Nation, ſo it was not their Cuſtom to give them any *particular* Name as a Mark of Diſtinction, without adding the *common* Name to it. Thus, where any People are called *Picts*, in reference to their Cuſtoms, they always added the Name of the People to it. Hence it is, that we read in their Poets of *Picti* GELONI, *Picti* AGATHYRSI; and, by Analogy, if the *Picts* had been *Caledonians*, it would have been *Picti* CALEDONII; but as it is otherwiſe, there is a

Proof

Proof even from hence, from the ROMAN *Cuſtoms*, that the PICTS were not CALEDONIANS.

THE NAME of *Pict* being thus reſcued from the Opinion, *That it was given them by the* ROMANS *in* ALLUSION *to their Painting of their Bodies*, Mr. *Innes*, in loſing this ORIGIN of the Name of *Pict*, has loſt ONE of *his Arguments*; for the CALEDONIANS and PICTS being the *ſame* PEOPLE, and may now perceive a good deal of Force in *Biſhop* STILLINGFLEET's Objection, which he thought he had anſwered.

THE BISHOP ſays, *That he does not underſtand, why the continuing of an* OLD CUSTOM *ſhould give the* CALEDONIANS *a* NEW NAME: And inquires, very juſtly, *What makes the* ROMAN *Writers ſo ſuddenly alter their Style, and exchange a Name ſo famous among the* Romans *as that of* CALEDONIAN *for the Name of* PICTS, *which was not heard of before.* Our own Hiſtorians ſupply us with an Anſwer, 'That the *Picts* 'were new Comers, and brought with them, as 'all Strangers do, a *new* NAME, and a *new* 'LANGUAGE.'

THIS *new* LANGUAGE is *another* CIRCUMSTANCE that hurts the Cauſe of Mr. *Innes*, and thoſe who think as he, that the *Picts* were the CALEDONIAN *Welſh*; which he grounds in one Place upon the Opinion of *Camden*, that they ſpoke the ſame Language.

I THINK, however, that Mr. *Innes*'s prime Defence of it is this *, 'That *Bede*, after he had 'ſaid that the *Pictiſh* was a diſtinct Language 'from the *Britiſh*, does yet ſay, that *Penuahel*

* *Innes* Vol. I. Pag. 75. after CAMDEN.

' in *Pictiſh*, ſignifies the *Head* of *the Wall*, which ' is juſt the ſame Signification, that *Pen* and ' *Vahel* have in *Britiſh*.'——

——Very well, and ſuppoſe that an *Hiſtorian* of ours, now-a-days, ſhould ſay, that there is a Town in the *North-weſt* of ENGLAND, which is called in the *Engliſh* Language CHESTER, would it therefore follow, that the *Engliſh* Language is the ſame as the *Roman* or *Latin*, becauſe the Name of *Cheſter* is of *Latin* original: Juſt as much Reaſon is there in imagining, that, becauſe the *Picts*, in Proceſs of Time, called the Place in *North Britain* afore-mentioned pretty near as the *Britons* did, that therefore they ſpoke the *Welſh* Language; for by the ſame Rule we ſhall prove that the *Engliſh* ſpoke *Welſh* alſo, ſince they followed the *Picts*, in retaining this *Welſh* Name, what was in that Language *Penuahel*, being moſt likely in *Pictiſh*, *Penwal*; in *Engliſh*, *Penwaltown*; and PENELTUN, at this Day.

I had written this Word with a *W*, ſuſpecting this *Uahel*, or *Uahal*, to be only a *foreign* Way of writing our *Engliſh* Word *Wall*; and, in a few Hours after, I had an Opportunity of being confirmed in my Opinion, by a very *learned* MAN, who is a Native of *Wales*, and whoſe Father was the Author of an *elaborate* WELSH DICTIONARY and GRAMMAR. Upon this Gentleman's Authority, I can ſay, that whatever new Words the more *modern Welſh* Tongue may have admitted, yet that the more *antient Britiſh* (as far as Books authenticate the Language), acknowledges no ſuch Word as *Uahel*, for a WALL, but chiefly *two* Words of *Roman* Extraction; that, which ſignifies the Wall of a *Town*, or *Fortification*,

tification, being made from the *Latin*, *Murus*; and that, which ſignifies a private Wall, or the Wall of an *Houſe*, from *Paries*. And therefore had this *Pictiſh* Name, mentioned by BEDE, been altogether as Mr. *Innes* contends, of *Britiſh* Original, it would not have been *Pen-uahel*, but *Pen-múr*. As it is otherwiſe, and the Word appears to be a Compoſition of *Welſh* and ſome *other* Language, which admitted of Words very like the *Engliſh*, it is a Proof, if it be a Proof of any thing, that the People dwelling at the Wall were of two Languages, and that if theſe People were the *Picts* and *Caledonians*, that then the Language of the ONE muſt have been ſome Branch of the *Teutonick* or *German*, and the Language of the OTHER the *Welſh*.

So that the Reflection I made above (ſince this Maſter-Argument of Mr. *Innes*'s turns out ſo ill, as to deſtroy itſelf), may be applied to ſuch other Names of Places, as are really *Welſh*; and are ſcattered throughout, what Mr. *Innes* (confounding them together) calls the *Pictiſh* and *Caledonian* Dominions.

WITH regard to theſe then, though we allow, that many Places had ſuch Names; yet if they were not totally and univerſally ſo named at the Period about which we write, they are of ſmall Conſequence to Mr. *Innes*'s Cauſe. A few Towns named by People of *another Language*, are MONUMENTS that there were People of *another Language*; but, I am far from thinking, that they were a *few*; if the Matter were nicely ſcanned, it is poſſible, that between *Berwick* *Dungeſsbay-Head*, there might be found at leaſt as many antient Places bearing *Teutonick* and *German* Names, as *Britiſh*. Whoever ſurveys

old *Pictland*, only in what we now call a Map of *Scotland*, will find good ground to be of this Opinion, even from that Inſpection. Though I am ſenſible, that the SCOTS, by *new-caſting* and *diſguiſing* the Words, have robbed the poor PICTS of ſome Names of Places, and annihilated as much as they could, their Memory. An Inſtance of this we have in the Name of the great Iſland in the *Orkneys*, which, from *Main-Land* they have in ſome Maps turned into *Minland*; and though ſome Maps have left us *Pictland Skerries*, yet *Pictland Firth* is new chriſtened *Pentland*; and *Buchanan* goes ſo far as to tell us, that it was ſo called from one *Penthus*; but Mr. *Wallace* takes occaſion to declare, that this *Penthus* is a *Creature* of his own IMAGINATION. Indeed this is moſt probable, there being hardly any Name in Antiquity that reſembles it, unleſs it be that of *Pentheus*, King of *Thebes*; but then, how he got him hither is hard to ſay, unleſs he came in the VERY *Ship* that brought over *Scota* the Sham-Daughter of *Pharaoh* and *Gaithelus* the Son of *Cecrops*, the FOUNDER of *Athens*.

THE true and antient Name then of this Firth, notwithſtanding the fabulous Hiſtory of *Penthus*, may be *Pyhtland*, or *Pictland-Forth* ſtill; and if it cannot be diſproved that the *German* Name of *Pict-land*, and ſuch others as *Wyck*, *Sandwick*, *Coningſgar*, *Alhallow*, *Amſter*, *Langval*, *Helmſdale*, *Ouſe-dale*, *Crag-houſe*, *Dale-houſen*, *Falckland*, *Couper*, *Brackaly*, *Faaly*, *Dumfreis* *, &c. are

* Theſe *German* Names have extended farther than the ORKNEYS, even to the *Weſtern* Iſland of ST. KILDA, where there is a Place called OTER-

are as antient as the *Pictiſh* Times; then even allowing the Number of *Britiſh* Names in *Pictiſh* Territory to be the *greater* of the *two*; it only proves, that the *Welſh* Tongue was once ſpoken in that Territory, and that the new Language of the *Picts* did not greatly extend by the altering the WELSH *Names* of *Places*. A Thing very poſſible, the like happening here in *England*, upon the Arrival of the *Normans*, who, notwithſtanding they went about by *all the Means they could* to introduce their *own* Language, yet they ſcarce altered the Name of a SINGLE *Village*, all our TOWNS and CITIES retaining the *Saxon*, or more antient Appellations: But, yet, no Body, I believe, will attempt to argue from thence, that the NORMAN *French* was not a *new* Language, or that it was the ſame as the SAXON *Engliſh*, which our People then ſpoke here. No more therefore ought we to conclude, from the SAME *Circumſtances*, that the Language which the *Picts* originally brought with them, was the ſame with the NORTHERN *Welſh*, or OLD *Caledonian*. If this be granted, I will allow in Favour of Mr. *Innes*'s Scheme, from the Fate of the *Norman* Tongue in ENGLAND, that the *Pictiſh* in CALEDONIA might ſuffer ſomething ſimilar. FOREIGN Languages, unleſs tranſplanted to little *Iſlands*, or to Places which may be *totally* filled by the *Tranſplanters*, die in *other* Places for *want* of NUMBERS to *ſupport* and *cultivate* them, after their Removal. And, in

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OTER-VEAUL, that is *Outer-Vale*; nay, the very Name of the Iſland ſeems to be no other than *Saint* KELDAS, or the HOLY PRIESTS. See a Romantick Pamphlet, lately re-publiſhed, entitled, *A* VOYAGE *to St.* Kilda. Pag. 11.

in conſequence of this *natural* REVOLUTION in the *Courſe* of THINGS, I am ready to grant, that the true *Pictiſh* Language when the People left off to receive *new* SUPPLIES of *Picts*, by the continual Communication they had with the *Midland*, and *Caledonian* WELSH might *inſenſibly* receive *much* of the *Welſh* LANGUAGE. *But that this* was not the *Language* they brought over with them, beſides the *Arguments* above-mentioned, may be proved even from the *German* Names of antient Places; nay, though we ſuppoſe, what might poſſibly be Fact, that theſe were not ſo numerous as the *Welſh*. Becauſe the firſt Comers of the *Picts* being Maſters by POWER, rather than NUMBER, and coming *opportunely* to reſiſt the *Roman* Arms, were readily received into a *Coalition* with the *Caledonians*, upon what Terms they pleaſed; and taught by them in their Expeditions the *Welſh* Names of Places through which they paſſed, which Names, when once gotten, they ſtill retained, giving their *own Country Names* only to ſuch Places as they *built themſelves*, or had *ſeized*, upon their *firſt Arrival*, before they came to *parley* with the *Natives*.

AND here, by the way, I cannot help accounting for the *Fulneſs* in the *Caledonian* Armies about this *Period*, which Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Innes* miſtake for the *intrinſick* Power of that People, and likewiſe for the *Caledonian* Name ſtill remaining to that *Army*, which was led out againſt *Agricola*; though, in all Probability, the *Picts* made the moſt *active* and *greateſt* Part of it.

THE

THE Perſon, who gives this Account of what appeared to be a *Caledonian* Army, is *Tacitus*; and, it was impoſſible for him at that time, to have called it by any *other* Name; becauſe, before the Time of *Julius Agricola*'s Expedition, *Caledonia* had never been penetrated by the *Romans*; and therefore they could not, of their own Knowledge, tell what *was paſſing there*, or the *different Names* of the *different People*, who compoſed the Inhabitants of that Country, and conſequently were of *Neceſſity* obliged to comprehend them under *one*, as Strangers now-a-days may call His MAJESTY'S Troops the *Britiſh* Forces; though we at the ſame time may know, that notwithſtanding the *Welſh Fuſileers*, or other *Britons*, theſe Troops may conſiſt of Numbers of *Engliſh* from *England*, *Engliſh* from *Scotland*, *Picts* from *Scotland*, *Scots* from *Scotland*, *Scots* from *Ireland*, *Engliſh* from *Ireland*, and *genuine Iriſh*.

THIS *Form of Speech* therefore, uſual in all Ages, does by no means hinder us from believing, that under one Name there may be ſometimes comprehended divers Nations, even though People upon Recollection, and in ſtrict Speaking might be able to diſtinguiſh better. And if this be the Caſe, where they are well informed, certainly in a Caſe of Ignorance, the Uſe of *one national* Name will be no Proof, that there is meant by that Name but *one Sort* of People. *Tacitus*, it is true, in *the general*, calls the People in the *North*, *Britons*, by the *ſame Rule* that we *Engliſh*, or a *Scotchman*, now-a-days are ſometimes called *Britons*, from our inhabiting on *Britiſh* Ground; but, when the ſame *Tacitus* ſpeaks

ſpeaks more *particularly*, he calls that Part of *North Britain*, *Caledonia*; and, to diſtinguiſh the People there (for he could then do it in no *other* manner) he calls them the *ſeveral Nations that inhabit Caledonia*; the *Romans* not having yet learned their *ſeveral* Names; though at the ſame time he *expreſly* tells us *, that the *third* Year of *Agricola*'s Expedition opened to them *new Nations*, and again the *fifth Year*, *Nations to that Time unknown*; and it is remarkable, that the Word (*Gens*) in *Tacitus*, does not ſignify a *Tribe*, *Sub-diviſion*, or *Parcel* of the *ſame*, but the *whole* of a *diſtinct People*. *All theſe diſtinct People* made at *this Time*, what Mr. *Innes* † calls the *Caledonian* Army; and therefore *his Caledonian* Army was made of *diſtinct People*. And that ſome of theſe diſtinct People were the *Picts*, there are two very conſiderable Proofs indeed; the one the *Situation* of the *new* People, which *Tacitus* deſcribes; the other, the *Coincidence* of the *Æras* of the *Pictiſh Irruption* and *Settlements* with the *third* and *fifth* Years of *Agricola*'s Expedition. The *Situation* of the People in *Tacitus* anſwering to that of *Fife* in *Pictland*, and the *Time* falling in nearly with the Year of our Lord 81, which is about three or four Years after the Settlement of the *Picts*, according to *Bede*'s Account; and about ſix, according to the Account of *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*. So that

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* *Tertius Expeditionum Annus novas Gentes aperuit, vaſtatis ad Taüm (æſtuario nomen eſt) nationibus---- ignotas ad id Tempus Gentes crebris ſimul ac proſperis Prœliis domuit.*

TACITUS, in Vita AGRICOLÆ.

† INNES, Vol. I. Pág. 44.

that Mr. *Camden* muſt be miſtaken in ſaying, 'That our *modern* Writers place theſe Events '*ten* Years aſunder.' His Purpoſe in doing this was probably to make Room for an Argument from *Tacitus*, who, as he ſays, at the Time of AGRICOLA's Expedition*, *knew nothing of the* PICTS. But how does this appear? When *Tacitus* expreſly ſays, that the *third* and *fifth* Years of the *Expedition* diſcovered *new* Nations; and particularly ſpecifies, that the *Habitation* of ſome of theſe *new* Nations was upon the *very Spot*, which *our Writers* give to the PICTS. This is *ſurely* very far from being a Proof, that *Tacitus* knew *nothing* of them. The moſt, that Mr. *Camden* could ſay with Truth upon this Occaſion would be, that *Tacitus*, at the Time of AGRICOLA's firſt diſcovering of theſe *new* Nations, ſuppoſing them to be the PICTS (and no Man can prove that they were not ſo), did not at that Time know *their Name*. How indeed ſhould he? Before this very Article of Time, the *Romans* had been too remote from the Situation of the PICTS, to gain any Knowledge of them *themſelves*; and the *Southern Britons*, with whom alone they held a Correſpondence, were as ignorant as they: For the *Caledonians* were not likely to inform the People, whom they conſidered as their Enemies upon their ſiding with the *Romans*, that they *themſelves* had been worſted, and obliged, within a few Years, to admit, into a Part of their Country, a *Body* of *Strangers*. Theſe Circumſtances conſidered, it is no wonder that TACITUS, at the very Time the *Romans* firſt diſcovered the

* CAMDEN of the *Picts*.

new Nations of the *North*, *omitted* their Names, or *was not able* to tell them.

I HAVE *dwelled the longer* upon this *Settlement* of the PICTS, becauſe there are *few Points* of *antient Hiſtory* which have been ſo unreaſonably diſputed and conteſted, which have, at the ſame Time, the Advantage of being thus doubly ſupported by our *own* Writers, and the *concurrent* Teſtimony of *Tacitus*, who was in Perſon upon the Iſland, at the very Period when the *Romans* firſt had Notice of a new *Northern* People being upon the Iſland.

I HAVE only ſomething to add concerning the *Extent* of the PICTISH *Territories*, and the *Decay* of their *Power* and *Language*.

MR. INNES ſuppoſes, That the PICTS, from their firſt Settlement in *Britain*, were poſſeſſed, before the *Arrival* of the *Scots*, of all the *Northern* Parts beyond the *Friths*, both towards the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*; but this he does in Conſequence of his confounding the *Caledonian Welſh*, and *Picts* together, not obſerving, that, in *Bede*'s Time, the *Saxon* Writers did not ſometimes *regard* the *Diſtinction*, which has been proved *originally* to have ſubſiſted between thoſe *two Nations*; though there are again ſome *Saxon* Writers who do *. For Mr. *Camden* relates, that, in a Copy of the *Saxon Chronicle* which he ſaw, there was mention of *Brytas Pyhtas*, which does not mean, as he ſays, that the *Picts* were *Britains*, but that ſome of the *Britains* were *Picts*; that is, were herded with them in their *Territory*, and ſubject to their Dominion; and, for this Reaſon, they were generally in ſuch *Circumſtance*,

* CAMDEN *of the* PICTS.

cumſtances, comprehended by the *Engliſh*, under the general Name of *Pict*; though the *Romans*, when they ſpoke preciſely, divided them into *Dicalcedonii*, or *Deucalcedonii*, that is, *black Caledonians*, and the *Vecturiones*: However, theſe *former* People were for ſo many Years united with the PICTS in *Intereſts* and *Intermarriages*, and their *Territory* ſo much increaſed by three ſubſequent *Colonies* of *Picts*, that they, and this whole Territory, almoſt univerſally paſſed amongſt the *Engliſh* under the Name of *Pyhtas* *. The *Scots* indeed had got Poſſeſſion in *St. Columba*'s Time, that is, in the Sixth Century, of *Argyle*, *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, and ſome of the *Weſtern Iſlands* towards *Ireland*; but, about the Year of our Lord 426. after the *Romans* had bid their laſt Farewel to *Britain* 'The *Picts* took 'peaceable Poſſeſſion of all the Midland Pro-'vinces up to the † *Northumbriam* Wall, at 'leaſt towards the Eaſtern Coaſt, obliging the 'Remains of the provincial *Britains* of theſe 'Parts to be either ſubject to them, or retire 'partly to the Southern *Britains*, partly toward 'the Weſtern Coaſts, about *Galloway*, *Clydeſdale*, 'and *Dumbritton*; and thus the Bounds of the '*Picts*, towards the South, remained till the 'coming in of the *Saxons*, about the Year 449.'

The Victories of theſe firſt *Engliſh* over the *Picts* were rapid; and, according to the ‖ Chronicle, univerſal: And, though they made Peace with them, in order to turn their Arms againſt

* *Innes* Vol. I. Pag. 80, 82.

† *Gilda*'s, C. 12.

‖ *An.* 499. *Se Cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas, & hi ſwa dydan, & Sige hafdon ſwa whar ſwa hi comon.*

the *Britains*, it was not till they had forced them beyond the *Friths*, and made themſelves Maſters of the *Midland* Country *. *Nennius* tells us, that beſides the other Supplies which came to the *Saxons*, *Hengiſtus* their Leader, under Pretence of fighting againſt the *Scots*, called in forty Veſſels (*Chiulæ*) laden with *Saxons*, under the Command of *Ochta* and *Abiſa*; who, after having ſailed about the *Picts*, and ravaged the *Orkneys*, came and took Poſſeſſion of many Countries beyond the *Friths* (*trans Mare Freſicum*), and by Degrees got ſuch a Footing in theſe *Midland* Provinces, that they made of them in After-ages the *Bernician* Part of the ENGLISH *Kingdom* of NORTHUMBERLAND, which was erected *A. D.* 547 †. 'The *Picts* 'of theſe Parts were not expelled but ſtill re-'mained uneaſy under the *Engliſh* Uſurpation, 'ready on all Opportunities to recover their 'Poſſeſſions, as appeared when, *A. D.* 670, the 'King of the *Picts* with a great Army intending 'to recover from the *Engliſh* their Territories 'on the South of the *Forth*, invaded King 'EGFRED; but was defeated by the *Saxons*, 'with a great Slaughter of the *Picts*, ſo that the '*Picts* dwelling in the *Midland* Provinces re-'mained under Subjection till *A. D.* 685.' When EGFRED himſelf, having invaded the *Pictiſh* Territories, was killed in Battle, with the greateſt Part of the ENGLISH Army.

AFTER his Death, the PICTS having thus got Footing again on the *South* of the FRITHS, took

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* *Nennius*, Cap. 37. Pag. 107.
† INNES, Vol. I. Pag. 56.

took Advantage of the *Diviſions* among the *Northumbrian* ENGLISH; and daily made new Progreſs in recovering their *Southern* Territories *betwixt the Walls*, and often received amongſt them towards the End of the 8th Century, ſuch of the *Northumberland Kings*, as had been ill treated by their own Subjects, ſometimes joining the ENGLISH againſt the WELSH of *Galloway*.

BUT in the 9th *Century* the Face of Things was changed, and *all the Lands* on the *South* Side of the FRITHS *reverted* once more to the *Engliſh*.

FOR the *Picts* having experienced in the *Scots* an Enemy that *aimed* at their *utter Extirpation**, applied, about the Year of our Lord 858, to *Osbert* and *Ella*, two of the *Engliſh* Kings, for their Aſſiſtance; promiſing, that they and their Poſterity would be for ever their Subjects, in caſe the *Engliſh* obtained for them the Victory: In the End they did, and by the Terms of the Peace the SCOTS were obliged to quit and renounce *all the Lands* on the *South* of *Forth*. So that at this Period, the *Forth* below *Sterling*, and the *Clyde* below *Dunbritton*, together with the *Roman Fortification* between the two Rivers, were the *Limits* of the ENGLISH *Empire*. And there are thoſe, who think the *Engliſh* Money, which bore the Name of *Sterling*, was then ſtruck there.

THE *Picts* after this Treaty, according to *Buchanan*, ſuffered *ſomething* by the *Engliſh*; but their *Ruin* was before effected by the *Scots*, who

* BUCHANAN, *Lib.* V. *ſub Finem*, *Lib.* VI. *Pag.* 175.

who fearing leſt they ſhould deprive *them* of the Footing they had got in *Britain*, could never be eaſy while the *Picts* remained a *Nation*.

KENETH, who had got the *Maſtery*, purſued them every where with *Fire* and *Sword*, till they ſhould reſign all Pretenſions *to Power, or a ſeparate Kingdom*. The **Murray* Men, who longeſt withſtood the Cruelty of the *Scots*, being almoſt invincible, they endeavoured to annihilate, by tranſplanting. The reſt of the People, according to ſome Hiſtorians, were taken off before by a general *Maſſacre*. But that this was poſſible, I can ſcarce believe, though the Cruelty of *Keneth* be as great as is repreſented: For, if the *Engliſh* were never able by a *Maſſacre* to deſtroy, what in Compariſon of *their* Number, we may call an *Handful* of *Danes*, it is not likely that the *Scots*, whoſe Dominion in *Britain* was comparatively of ſo ſmall Extent, ſhould be able of themſelves to extinguiſh the much *more numerous* and *potent* Nation of the PICTS.

REDUCE them at this Period, to be ſure they did; but People may ſuffer themſelves to be *reduced*, who will not ſuffer themſelves to be *entirely deſtroyed*: Nor is there any Room to doubt, but that there is, in what we vulgarly call *Scotland*, though the greater Part of it antiently bore the Name of *Pictland*, as many PICTS by Original, as there are of *Scots*.

ABOUT the Middle of the 12th Century however, we begin to hear but little more of them. For, being always a *barbarous* and *illiterate* People,

* INNES, Vol. I. Pag. 159.

People, *ſee* the *fatal Force* of *Ignorance* in *Matters political!* They *forgot* their *own Original*, and notwithſtanding the continual Effuſion, *for Ages*, of the Blood of their *Fore-fathers* in Defence of their *Lives* and *Liberties* againſt the *Scots*, theſe *mean Savages* have degenerated into ſuch a *groſs Ignorance* of the *Cauſe* and *Hiſtory* of their Anceſtors, that they now would take it amiſs in *Pictland* itſelf, if you did not rank them with a Nation, which the *Picts* abhorred.

It may not be long before the *Country*'SQUIRES* in ENGLAND may arrive at the ſame *Degree* of *Darkneſs*, and then——*Heaven* in *Juſtice* may *make them undergo the* PICTISH *Fate.*

THIS *ſavage Nation*, though for many Years ſo terrible to the poor *Britons*, however conſiderable they may be yet in *Number*, are now in *Name* no more: Nor do there exiſt many *Monuments* of their *Language*, except in the *Orkneys*, otherwiſe than in the *Names* of *Places*, and Names of *Families*; which latter, notwithſtanding the Affectation of taking the Names of *Scottiſh* Families, are often to be met with, not only in *Orkney*, and *Fife*, and *Lothian*, once the *proper* PICTLAND, but alſo in the Shires of *Angus* and *Aberdeen*; as I have found in Converſation with People from thoſe Countries.

UPON the Mixture of the *Picts* with the *Scots*, Mr. *Innes* † obſerves ſo far juſtly, that the *Scots* being the *governing* Nation, and the *Picts* among them

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* A *Picture* of one of theſe 'Squires the Reader may ſee delineated by the ingenious Mr. *Fielding*, in the Character of '*Squire* WESTERN, a Perſonage of prime Note, in the entertaining and inſtructive Hiſtory of TOM JONES.

† Vol. I. Pag. 174.

them becoming their *Subjects*, the Name of the former prevailed, and that of the *Picts* was eclipſed by Degrees, as both theſe People grew into one in the following Age, upon their being united under one Monarch; ſo that after the *Twelfth* Age, we have no farther Account of the *Picts*, as a diſtinct People in *Scotland*. The *Pictiſh* Language alſo, as diſtinct from the *Gælick* or old *Scottiſh*, began to ceaſe, the latter being the Language of the Court, till about the Reign of *Malcolm Keanmore*. When the *Engliſh* Tongue prevailed in the North of *Britain*, and being the Language of the *governing Part* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, ſo wore out by Degrees the *Gælick* or *antient Scottiſh* (though the native Language of the *Scots*) that it is almoſt reduced to the *Corners* of the *Country*, while the *Pictiſh* decayed, ſtill *more ſenſibly*. For the *Saxon* to the South, and the *Gælick* to the North of the *Friths* gaining daily ſuch Ground upon it, at the laſt it was quite extinguiſhed. 'Thus, both the *Name* of the 'Picts, and their *Language*, were ſo worn out 'by the Middle of the Twelfth Age, that we 'have from that Time no more Account of 'them, as a DISTINCT People from the *Scots*, 'than if the whole Race of them had been cut 'off, like one Man, that had left no Poſterity.'

DIS-

DISSERTATION IV.

Of the Arrival of the Scots *from* Ireland, *and their Settlement in the* North-weſt *Parts of* Great-Britain; *with ſome Account of the Extent of the* true Scotch, *or* Eerſt *Language, in what is* properly *the* Scotch *Territory.*

THE *Scots* were not near *ſo antient* in *Great-Britain*, as the *Picts*. The *Saxon* * *Chronicle* tells us, upon the Cloſe of the Account of the *Pytiſh* Settlement, that, 'Afterwards in the Courſe of Years, it happened that 'ſome of the *Scots* coming from *Ireland* into '*Britain*, made a Deſcent upon Part of this 'Land. Their Leader was heighten *Reoda*, from 'whom they themſelves were called *Dæl-reods*;' or, as King ALFRED, the Royal Tranſlator of *Bede*, expreſſes it, *Dalreadingas*. Notwithſtanding this *Precedence* of the *Pyhtas* or *Picts*, in *Point* of Time, the modern *Scotch* Hiſtorians to raiſe the *Antiquity* of that *Monarchy*, date it, be-

* SAXON *Chronicle*, Pag. 2.

fore it had any *Being here*, from the antient Kings, whether of *Caledonian* or *Pictiſh* Race, and call it in *all* theſe *Periods*, the *Scotch Monarchy:* Becauſe, it ſeems, the *Remains* of thoſe other antient People are incorporated with them in the *North*, as the *Welſh* are here with us in the *South*. But this, at the ſame time that it is a *great Offence* to *Truth*, is a *ridiculous* and *inſupportable* Piece of *Vanity*. I would be glad to know, how *they* could bear an *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, that ſhould have Front enough to date the Foundation of the *Engliſh Monarchy*, from *Caſivelaunus*, the *Welſh* Man, mentioned in *Cæſar*, or any other more antient *Britiſh* King; becauſe the *Remains* of thoſe *antient* People, the firſt known Inhabitants of the Countries, that compoſe the Kingdom of *England*, are now, with the *Prince* of WALES their Chief, incorporated with the *Engliſh*, as Subjects to one Monarch.

I DO not think our *Countrymen* of *North Britain*, would ſuffer us in the *South*, to make Uſe of this *high* and *antient* Date of *Engliſh* Power, without ſome *ſober Reprehenſion*. I am ſure, an honeſt *Welſh* Man might juſtly call us to an Account for it, and ſo might all *Mankind*. Becauſe it is taking away from them all Truth, and Information; and overturning the Ends and Purpoſes of that ſacred *Depoſit* for Poſterity, which we call by the *venerable* Name of *Hiſtory*. *If this were Reaſon*, the Author might with *Reaſon* obſerve, that while they may make ſo free an Uſe of the *Pictiſh* Antiquity for *their own*, *they* may be indifferent about the Antiquity of the Monarchy*

* Mr. INNES's Preface, Page 17, 18.

Monarchy in the Scottiſh *Line.* — And ſo might *Alexander* the *Great*, when he had gotten Poſſeſſion of *Babylon*, have been indifferent about the *Antiquity* of his *Macedonian Empire* there, and dated it, if he pleaſed, by the *very ſame Rule* from BELUS.

I AM ſorry that I have occaſion to make theſe Remarks upon an Author *, who had but juſt before obſerved upon this Fondneſs of the *Scots* for remote Antiquities, 'That if theſe Antiquities were deſtitute of proper Vouchers, 'that it could only make them paſs for a credulous People, without doing any real Honour to their Country.' I will add moſt eſpecially, as that Country conſiſts of a Mixture of ſo many Nations, ſuch as the *Old Britons*, *Picts*, and *Engliſh-Saxons*, who can neither think themſelves honoured by, nor intereſted in, ſuch Kind of Fables; and as for the *true Scots* themſelves, their real Character wants no ſuch mean Additions, being People long renowned for *Arms* in *Britain*, and where *true Science* has ſhone in upon them; *equal* to *any* for ſteady *Religion*, and *Loyalty*; for *Learning*, *Commerce*, and the *Arts* of *Peace*. For which Reaſons I ſhould with Pleaſure enter into a Detail of their *Antiquities*, if Mr. *Camden*, and others, had not already laid together to my Hands ſuch Materials from old Books, as can be collected on the Subject; a few Extracts from which, as far as may relate to my preſent Purpoſe, I ſhall give the Reader. Mr. *Camden* begins his Account in the following Manner; and, as he propoſes his

* Pref. Pag. 14, 15, 16.

Opinions concerning the *Origin* of this People to be accepted by the *Scots* as they pleaſe, I ſhall ſelect chiefly thoſe, to which I find *their Writers* ready to *ſubſcribe*.

'THE *Place* among the *Britiſh* Nations, next 'to the *Picts* (ſays he), is in Juſtice due to the 'Scots: But before I proceed (leſt ſome *ſpiteful* 'and *ill-natured* Perſons ſhould miſconſtrue thoſe 'Things for *Calumny*, which, with all Sincerity, 'I have collected out of antient Writers con-'cerning them), I muſt caution the Reader once 'for all, that every Word is to be underſtood 'of the *old*, *true*, and *genuine* SCOTS; whoſe 'Poſterity are thoſe that ſpeak *Iriſh*, poſſeſſing 'for a long Way together that Tract, which 'we now call the *Weſt* Part of *Scotland*, and the 'Iſlands thereabouts; and, who are commonly 'termed *Highland-Men*. For the more Civi-'lized, who inhabit the *Eaſt* Part of the Coun-'try, though adopted into that *Name*, are not 'really SCOTS, but of the *ſame* GERMAN 'Original with us *Engliſh*. This, they cannot 'but *confeſs*, and we cannot but *acknowledge*; 'they, as well as we, being called by the *High-'landers*, SASSONES. Beſides, they ſpeak the 'ſame *Language*, namely, the *Saxon*, with ſome 'Variation in *Dialect* only; which is an *infal-'lible Proof* of the *ſame Original*. In which 'Regard, I am ſo far from caſting any *Reflec-'tion* upon them, that I have always *loved them 'the more*, *as Men of the ſame Blood and Ex-'traction*; and reſpected them highly, even 'when the Kingdoms were diſtinct; and now 'much more, ſince by the good Providence of

'God

'God we are *united into one Body, under 'one *ſovereign Head* of *England* and *Scotland*; 'which Union may the Almighty ever bleſs, 'to the *happy*, *proſperous*, and *peaceful* State of 'both *Nations*.

'THE † *Original* of the *Scotch* Nation, as well 'as its Neighbours, and the *Etymology* of the '*Name*, are ſo wrapt up in Obſcurity, that 'even the ſagacious *Buchanan* either did not 'diſcover it, or only diſcovered it to himſelf; 'for he has utterly *failed* the *Expectation* of the '*World* in *this Point*. Upon which Account, 'I have long forborn to enter the Liſts; not 'caring to *play the Fool*, as others have done, 'in *admiring* Fables. For, one may as probab-'ly refer the Original of *Scotland* to the Gods, 'as to *Scota* ||, the Sham-Daughter of *Pharaoh* 'King of *Ægypt*, married to *Gaithelus* Son of '*Cecrops*, the Founder of *Athens*. But, as this 'Opinion is rejected by the Ingenious, among 'the *Scots* themſelves, as a groſs Ignorance in 'Antiquity; ſo that other of a later Date, ab-'ſurdly fetched from a *Greek* Original, as if 'the *Scots* were ſo called *quaſi* σκότιοι, that is, '*obſcure*; is alſo to be exploded, as ſpitefully 'invented, to the Diſhonour of a moſt famous 'and warlike Nation. Nor is the Opinion of 'our *Florilegus*, that the *Scots* are ſo called, as 'ſprung from a confuſed Medley of Nations, 'univerſally received.

'BUT ſeeing *Scotland* has thoſe within her-'ſelf, who are able to trace her Original from 'the

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* Under JAMES I.
† See Biſhop USHER's *Antiquitat. Brit. Eccleſ.* Cap. 15.
|| SCOTA. *Pharaoh*'s Daughter.

'the higheſt Steps of Antiquity, to their own 'Honour and that of their Country, if they 'will but heartily ſet themſelves to it; I will 'only point out the Fountain, from whence I 'conceive theſe Truths are to be drawn; and 'offer ſome Things, which I would have them 'diligently conſider: For, in this Point, I pro-'feſs myſelf a Sceptick.

'FIRST therefore, of their Original, and 'then of the Place from whence they were 'tranſplanted into *Ireland*. For it is plain, 'that out of *Ireland* (an Iſle peopled by the '*Britains*, as ſhall be ſhewn in its proper Place), 'they came over into *Britain*; and that they 'were ſeated in *Ireland*, when they firſt became 'known to Writers by that Name. So *Clau-'dian*, ſpeaking of their Inroads into *Britain:*

'—— *Totam cum Scotus Hibernem* *,
'*Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetis.*

'When *Scots* came thund'ring from the *Iriſh* 'Shores,
'And Ocean trembled, ſtruck with hoſtile Oars.

'*OROSIUS* likewiſe writes, *Ireland* is 'peopled by Nations of the *Scots*. Agreeable 'to which is that of *Iſidore*. *Scotland* and *Ire-'land* are the ſame; but it is called *Scotland*, 'becauſe it is peopled by Nations of the *Scots*. '*Gildas* calls them, *Hibernos Graſſatores*, *Iriſh* 'Robbers. *Bede* alſo, the *Scots*, *who inhabit* '*Ireland*, an Iſland next to *Britain*. And ſo, 'in

* *Iernem.*

' in other Places. *Eginhardus*, who lived in the ' Age of *Charles* the Great, expreſly calls *Ire-* ' *land*, the *Iſland* of the *Scots*. Thus alſo *Gi-* ' *raldus Cambrenſis*, that the *Scotch* Nation is ' the Offspring of *Ireland*, is ſufficiently proved ' by the Reſemblance of *Language* and *Dreſs*, ' as well as of *Arms* and *Cuſtoms*, continued to ' this Day. But now of the Points, which I ' had to offer, to be further conſidered of the ' *Scots*.

' SINCE *they who are the true genuine* SCOTS, ' own not the Name of *Scots*, but call them- ' ſelves *Gaiothel*, *Gael*, and *Albin*; and many ' People are called by their *Neighbours* after ' *another* Name than what they *give themſelves*, ' by which the firſt Riſe of Nations is often ' traced: Since theſe Things are ſo, I deſire it ' may be enquired by the *Scots*, whether they ' were not ſo called by their Neighbours, *quaſi* ' *Scythæ?* For, as the LOW-DUTCH call both ' SCYTHIANS and SCOTS by one Name, *Scut-* ' *ten*; ſo it may be obſerved from the *Britiſh* ' Writers, that our *Britains* likewiſe called ' them both *Y-Scot*. *Ninnius* alſo expreſly calls ' the *Britiſh* Inhabitants of *Ireland*, *Scythæ:* And ' *Gildas* calls that Sea which they paſſed over ' out of *Ireland* into *Britain*, *Vallis Scythica*. ' For ſo it is in the *Paris* Edition; whereas ' other Editions abſurdly read it, *Stytica Vallis*: ' Again, King *Alfred* (who, more than Eight ' hundred Years ago turned *Oroſius*'s Hiſtory ' into *Saxon*), tranſlates *Scots*, by the Word ' *Scyttan*; and our own Borderers on *Scotland* ' do not call them *Scots*, but *Scyttes*, and *Scetts*. ' For, as the ſame People (ſo *Walſingham* in

' his

‘ his *Hypodigma*, has it) are called *Getæ*, *Getici*, ‘ *Gothi*, *Gothici* : So, from one and the ſame ‘ Original, come *Scythæ*, *Scitici*, *Scoti*, and ‘ *Scotici*.

‘ But whether the Name was given that Na- ‘ tion by the Neighbours, on Account of its ‘ *Scythian* Manners, or becauſe they came from ‘ *Scythia* ; is what I would have them conſider ‘ in the next Place. For *Diodorus Siculus*, ‘ (Lib. 6.) and *Strabo*, (Lib. 4.) expreſly com- ‘ pare thoſe *Britains*, who were the original In- ‘ habitants of *Ireland*, (the true native Country ‘ of the *Scots*,) to the *Scythians*, in Point of ‘ Barbarity. Beſides, they drink the Blood out ‘ of the Wounds of the Slain, they ratify their ‘ Leagues with mutual Draughts of Blood ; ‘ and the *wild Iriſh*, and thoſe who are true ‘ *Scots*, think their Honour greater or leſs, in ‘ Proportion to the Numbers they have ſlain ; ‘ as the *Scythians* heretofore did. Farther, it is ‘ obſervable, that the main Weapons among ‘ the *Scots* *, as well as among the *Scythians*, ‘ were Bows and Arrows. For *Orpheus* calls ‘ the *Scythians* τοξοφόρους, as *Ælian*, and *Julius* ‘ *Pollux*, *Sagittarii*, Archers ; and, upon this, ‘ the Learned are of Opinion, that both Nations ‘ took that Name from their Skill in Shooting. ‘ Nor is it ſtrange, that ſeveral Nations ſhould ‘ take the ſame Name, from the ſame Cuſtoms ; ‘ ſince thoſe who have travelled the *Weſt Indies*, ‘ tell us, that their ſtout Men who uſe Bows and ‘ Arrows are called all over *India*, and the

‘ Iſlands

* The Author means here the antient Scots.

'Iſlands about it, by the common Name of 'Caribés, (*Benzo*, Lib. 2.) though they are of 'ſeveral Nations.

'But, that the *Scots* came from *Scythia*, the '*Iriſh* Hiſtorians themſelves relate; for they 'reckon *Nemethus* the *Scythian*, and long after, '*Dela* (deſcended from the Poſterity of *Nemethus*, 'or, in other Words, of *Scythian* Extraction) 'among the firſt Inhabitants of *Ireland*. *Ninnius* alſo, *Eluodugus*'s Scholar, expreſly writes 'thus: In the Fourth Age of the World, (the 'Space between the Building of the Temple and 'the *Babyloniſh* Captivity) the *Scythians* poſſeſſed themſelves of *Ireland*. Agreeable to this, 'is the Authority of modern Writers; of *Ciſner*, in his Preface to *Crantzius*; and of *Rainerus Reineccius*, who ſays (Tom. 1. Pag. 37.) 'There remains a Nation of the *Scots* in *Britain*, deſcended from the *Scythians*. [And a 'late learned *Iriſh* Antiquary* declares, That 'it appears by all their antient Records, that 'they had their Original from the *Scythians*; 'obſerving alſo, that a Part of their Country 'in their own Language is called *Gæthluige*; 'i. e. *Gothland*, from the *Goths*, or *Scythians*, 'who took Poſſeſſion of it.] Yet I much queſtion, notwithſtanding the *Getes* were a *Scythick* Nation, whether *Propertius* means our '*Iriſh*, when he ſays,

'*Hibernique Getæ, Pictoque Britannia curru.*

* Flaherty. *Ogyg.* Pag. 67, 350. Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit. Prof.* Pag. 37.

'And *Iriſh Getes*, and *Britiſh* Foes that ride
'In painted Chariots———

'But, perhaps the Honour of the *Scots* is not 'to be ſaved in this Point, unleſs they be tranſ- 'planted from *Spain* into *Ireland*: For this, 'both they and their Hiſtorians do as zealouſly 'contend for, as if their Lives and Liberties 'were at Stake; and indeed, not without ſome 'Reaſon. And therefore all this is but loſt 'Labour, if there are no *Scythians* to be found 'in *Spain*. But, that there were *Scythians* in '*Spain*, (not to mention the Promontory among 'the *Cantabri*, called *Scythicum*, next to *Ire-* 'land; nor what *Strabo* writes, that the *Canta-* 'bri were like the *Scythians* in *Manners* and 'Barbarity,) is clear from *Silius Italicus*, who 'was born in *Spain*. For that the *Concani*, a 'Nation of *Cantabria*, were the Offspring of 'the *Meſſagetæ*, i. e. the *Scythians*, appears by 'this Verſe of his. *Sil. Ital.* Lib. 3.

'*Et qui Maſſagetem monſtrans feritate parentem,*
'*Cornipedis fuſa ſatiaris*, Concane, *venâ*.

'*Concans*, that ſhew themſelves of *Scythian*
'Strain,
'And Horſes Blood drink from the reeking
'Vein.

'Some few Lines after, he informs us, that 'the *Sarmatæ*, (who are granted by all to be '*Scythians*,) built *Suſana*, a City of *Spain*.

'*Sarmaticos*

‘ ——*Sarmaticos attollens Suſana Muros:*

‘ *Suſan* that rears her proud *Sarmatian* Walls.

‘ FROM theſe *Sarmatæ* or *Scythians*, the *Lu-*
‘ *ceni*, whom *Oroſius* places in *Ireland*, ſeem
‘ to be deſcended (ſeeing *Suſana* is reckoned by
‘ the *Spaniards* themſelves among the *Lucenſii*;)
‘ as likewiſe the *Gangani* of *Ireland*, from theſe
‘ *Concani*. For the *Lucenſii* and *Concani* among
‘ the *Cantabri*, were Neighbours; as the *Luceni*
‘ and *Gangani* were on the Coaſt of *Ireland*
‘ which lies towards *Spain*. If any one ſtart
‘ the Queſtion, What *Scythians* theſe were that
‘ came into *Spain?* I can ſay nothing to it, unleſs
‘ you allow them to have been *Germans*. And
‘ I wiſh the *Scots* themſelves would conſider
‘ this Point. That the *Germans* formerly enter-
‘ ed *Spain* (not to urge the Authority of *Pliny*,
‘ who calls the *Oretani* of *Spain*, *Germans*,) *Se-*
‘ *neca*, who was himſelf a *Spaniard*, will ſhew
‘ us: The *Pyrenees* (ſays he, *De Conſul. ad*
‘ *Albin.* Lib. 4. Cap. 12.) *did not ſtop the Paſ-*
‘ *ſage of the* Germans; *the Levity of human*
‘ *Nature forced itſelf through theſe impaſſable*
‘ *and unknown Ways*. And that the *Germans*
‘ were called *Scythians*, may not only be ga-
‘ thered from *Ephorus* and *Strabo*, who call all
‘ the Nations towards the North, *Scythians*;
‘ but alſo from *Pliny*. The Name of *Scythian*,
‘ ſays he, is every where uſed among the *Sar-*
‘ *matæ*, and *Germans*. *Aventinus* is my Wit-
‘ neſs, that the *Germans* were called *Scythæ* and
‘ *Scythulæ*, by the *Hungarians*. Now, to de-
‘ rive their Original from the *Scythians*, can be

'no ways diſhonourable, ſince they are not only 'a moſt antient People, but have conquered 'many other Nations; have been invincible 'themſelves, and free from any foreign Yoke. 'I muſt not omit, that the *Cauci* and *Menapii*, '(who were reckoned among the moſt famous 'Nations in *Germany*,) are placed by *Ptolemy*, 'under the ſame Names, and at the ſame Diſ-'tance, in *Ireland*; which makes it probable, 'that they had both NAME and ORIGINAL 'from the GERMANS.' —— Thus far Mr. *Camden:*

I cannot help obſerving here, that the preſent Language of the *Scots* being *Iriſh*, or very near it, is no *Objection* to their being a *People* of the *German* SCYTHIA. For if they came to *Ireland*, as ſome Authors contend, about the *Incarnation*, and ſtayed there till the Time of *Honorius*, upwards of 400 Years, before they ſettled in SCOTLAND: It is no Wonder, if, in ſo long a Time, being but a COLONY amongſt the *Iriſh Britons*, they began, with ſome *Alteration* to uſe *this* KIND of *Britiſh* Tongue for their own. Nay, they might even bring this Language out of *Germany*. For *Tacitus* tells us, the *Aeſtyii*, a People of the *German Scythia*, a little to the North of *Brandenburgh*, ſpoke a Language that came nearer to the *Britiſh*, though they followed the Cuſtoms and Habits of the *Suevians*. Now we know from *Ptolemy* and *Tacitus* *, that the *Angles*, or *Engliſh*, were *Suevians*; which makes it more than probable, that the *Engliſh* and *Scottiſh*,

* TACITUS, *of the* Old Germans.

tiſh, were *Neighbours* in GERMANY, before they dwelt together in *Britain*.

MR. *Innes* †† tells us, that he is of the Opinion of *Camden*, and other learned Men, that there is a great Diſtinction between the *antient* Inhabitants of *Ireland* and the *Scots*, and that they were not of the Number of the antient *Britiſh* Inhabitants of that Iſland, but originally a *foreign* PEOPLE, who came not into *Ireland* till after the *Times* of the INCARNATION; and he adds, that the moſt learned and judicious of the *Iriſh* Nation, that ever he was acquainted with, thought the ſame. Indeed, if the Language of *Ireland* was before our later *Engliſh* Conqueſts there, a Mixture of *Britiſh* and *German*. (For, ſo I think, *Camden** ſays it is.) This Circumſtance will corroborate the Points of Hiſtory aforegoing, and prove, that ſome new People brought very antiently a Mixture of the *German* Tongue into *Ireland*; and that, other Circumſtances being conſidered, theſe *Germans* were moſt likely to be the *Scots*. For, I will obſerve yet farther, that tho' the Language of the *Scots* paſſes generally under the Name of *Iriſh*, and may generally from its Likeneſs be called ſo by Travellers †, who taking a View of Things as they paſs, are not required to be particularly nice in theſe Matters, unleſs they prove to be their Study, yet the Criticks make a Diſtinction, and remove the true *Scotch* Language ſome Degrees from the *Iriſh*. Among theſe Criticks are Dr. *Wallis* ‖, in his Preface

†† INNES's Eſſ. Vol. II. Pag. 406.
* On the *Scots* CXLVIII.
† MACKY's *Journeys* through *Scotland*, Pag. 134.
‖ Dr. WALLIS's *Lat. Gram.* of the *Eng.* Tongue.

Preface to his *Engliſh* Grammar, who ſays the Language of the *Scotch Highlanders* differs ſomewhat from the *Iriſh*; and the very learned *Chriſtian Ravius*, of *Berlin*, ſhews how this Difference comes about, by noting an Affinity in it to the *German* Tongue. So that if we put this Hiſtory of the People and the Language together, it ſeems to amount to this, That the *Scots*, or *German Scythians* coming after their Wanderings about *Europe* into *Ireland*, and mixing with the *Iriſh Britons*, made there a jumbled Language, conſiſting of their own Tongue and the *Britiſh*, which *Britiſh* being ſpoken by the greater Number of People grew rather the more predominant, eſpecially in the Language of the *Scots*, who ſtayed in *Ireland*; and that if there be a Difference between the Language of theſe, and the *Scots* in *Great Britain*, it may be owing to no other Cauſe than that theſe latter carried away their Language before it had admitted the ſubſequent Alterations in *Ireland*.

It is not, to be ſure, *directly* to my *main Deſign*, to diſcourſe of the *Nature* of the true *Scotch* or ERST Language, *what Sort of Tongue it is*; but only in the ſecond Part of my Book to mark it in *general* as a different Language, and the *Places where* it is ſpoken; in order to prevent the common, though ridiculous Miſtake, of calling the Language of the LOWLANDERS, *&c.* in *Scotland*, *broad Scotch*; when it is really *good Old Engliſh*. But, I ſay, though it be not *directly* to the *main Deſign* of my Book to deſcant at large upon the *Nature* of the *Erſt* Language; yet it makes to the Point I am here upon at preſent, to ſay ſomething concerning it: becauſe I think much may be gathered concerning

ing the *original Antiquities* of a *People*, where their HISTORY is *dark* and *obſcure*, by conſidering the *Nature* of their LANGUAGE. For it muſt be a *certain* TRUTH, where People have *evident* FOOTSTEPS of the Languages of *particular Countries* amongſt them, that they either came *from thoſe Countries themſelves*, or have admitted *others* into their Body who *really* did. I wiſh this MATTER were duly conſidered by People *better qualified* for this Task than myſelf: If I can ſet abler Heads to Work, upon a *Matter* of this IMPORTANCE, I ſhall think my *Conjectures* have not been made in vain. Becauſe, by proceeding in this Track, much Light to Hiſtory may certainly be gained. And, with Regard to the Point before us, I muſt confeſs, that I cannot help diſſenting from the *Welſh* CRITICKS *; and Mr. *Innes*, in making the *Highland*, or *true* SCOTCH a *Dialect* of the *Welſh*. For their Language, in my Opinion, rather *confirms* the NOTION of their being *German-Scythians*; the Ground of it appearing too diſtinct to be ever reconcileable with the Notion of its being a *Dialect* of the *Welſh*; though it may have picked up ſome *Britiſh* Words, as the SCOTS had long Intercourſe, firſt with the *Iriſh* BRITONS, and after with the *Caledonian* WELSHMEN.

THE Reader may judge a little of theſe Matters, by ſeeing the Lord's Prayer in both Languages.

The

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* Mr. EDWARD LHUYD's *Archæologia Britannica*.

The Lord's Prayer in *Erſt*, or *true Scotch*, of the *Highlands*.

Ar Nathairne, atà air Neamh, Go mabeannighte
Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be

Hainmſa, Gu dtigeadh do Rìoghachdſa.
thy Name. Come thy Kingdom.

Déantar do thoilſi air dtalmhuin
Be done thy Will in Earth,

Mar atà air Neamh. Tabhair dhúinn
as it is in Heaven. Give us

a niugh ar naran láethe amhuil. Agus
this Day our daily Bread. And

màith dhúinne ar bhfiacha, amhuil
forgive us our Treſpaſſes, as

mhaithmoid dar bh'eicheamhnuibh.
we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us.

Agus na leig a mbuaidhreadh ſinn, acht
And lead us not into Temptation, but

ſaor ſinn o olc. Oir is leatſa an Rioghachd
deliver us from Evil. For thine is the Kingdom,

Agus an cumhachd, Agus an Ghloir,
And the Power, And the Glory,

gu ſiorruidh.
for ever and ever. Amen.

The

The Lord's Prayer * in *Britiſh*, or *Welſh*.

Ein Tâd yr hwn wyt yn y Nefoedd,
Our Father, which art in the Heavens,

Sanctteiddier dy Enw. Deued dy Deyrnas.
be hallowed thy Name. Come thy Kingdom.

Bid dy Ewyllys ar y Ddaear, megis
Be thy Will upon the Earth, as

y mae yn y Nefoedd, Dyro i ni heddyw
it is in the Heavens, Give to us this Day

ein Bara beunyddiol, A maddeu i ni
our Bread daily, And forgive to us

ein Dyledion, fel y maddeuwn ni i' n
our Debts, as forgive we to our

Dyledwyr. Ac nac arwain ni i
Debtors. And not lead us into

Brofedigaeth, eithr gwared ni rhag Drwg,
Temptation, but deliver us from Evil,

Canys eiddot ti yw'r Deyrnas a'r
For thine is the Kingdom and the

Gallu a'r Gogoniant yn oes oeſoedd.
Power and the Glory into the Age of Ages:

* The Prayer in *Welſh* was Word for Word, tranſlated by the learned Mr. *G*——; the other is not ſo literal.

UPON comparing the two Prayers, one may remark, That the *Scotch* Word Namh *Heaven*, may be from the *Welſh* Nêf; Màith *forgive*, from the *Welſh* Maddeu; Naran *Bread*, from the *Welſh* Bara; agus *and*, from ac; Do *thy*, comes as near to the *German*, as to the *Welſh*. The firſt Word of the Prayer, Ar, is evidently the *German*, and the ſame as *our*; Tathair is nearer the Word *Father*, than it is to the *Welſh* Tâd; Rìoghachd *Kingdom*, is likewiſe *German*; dhuinn, is made from the *German* uns; Cumhachd *Power*, is from the *German* Macht, or Might. But then,

AGAIN, the Addition ſa to the Word ainm *Name*, ſhews a Language different both from *German*, and *Britiſh*. Indeed, this and the Word it is joined to come ſo near to the *Greek*, that I can look upon them to be nothing elſe but *Scythian*, or *Sclavonick*. Hainmſa *thy Name*, has a manifeſt Affinity to *onoma ſou*. Thoilſi *thy Will*, to Thelo; and Olc *Evil*, to *Elkos* Hurt.

IF the Language of this People then appear to be *German-Scythian*, with a Tincture of *Britiſh*; it is reaſonable to conclude of the People themſelves, that they were *German-Scythians*, who antiently ſettled among the *Britons*. Which exactly coincides with the foregoing Account of the *Scots*, and their *Original*.

'CONCERNING the Time when the Name of *Scots* was firſt known in the World, there is alſo ſome Difficulty; and upon this very Point *Humphrey Lhuid* is attacked by *Buchanan*, the beſt of *Antiquaries* by the beſt of *Poets*. For *Lhuid* having ſaid, that the Name of *Scoti* was not to be found in any Author before *Conſtantine* the Great, *Buchanan* flies upon him with all the Violence

Violence imaginable, and tries to diſpatch him with two petty Arguments: The one drawn from a Panegyriſt, the other from his own Conjecture.'

'If I may engage, ſays *Camden*, in this Controverſy, as far as I have obſerved, the firſt Mention of the *Scotch* Nation in any Author, is in the Reign of *Aurelian*. For *Porphyry*, who then wrote againſt the *Chriſtians*, takes Notice of them in theſe Words, as *St. Hierom** tells us: *Nor has* Britain *(a Province fruitful in Tyrants), nor the* Scotch *Nations, nor any of thoſe barbarous Nations all around to the very Ocean, heard of* Moſes *and the Prophets.* At which Time alſo, or a little before, *Antiquaries* obſerve, that the Names of thoſe mighty Nations the *Franks* and *Almans* were firſt heard of, in the Reign of *Gallienus*. The Opinion therefore, of ſome Authors, is not grounded upon good Authority, That the Name and Kingdom of the *Scots* flouriſhed in *Britain* many Ages before the Birth of *Chriſt*. Rather take the Time of it from *Giraldus*: *When* Nellus *the Great reigned in* Ireland, *the ſix Sons of* Muredus *King of* Ulſter, *poſſeſſed the North Parts of* Britain; *ſo from theſe a Nation was propagated, and called by a peculiar Name* Scotland, *which inhabits that Corner even to this Day.* But that this happened about the Time when the *Roman* Empire fell to Decay, is thus inferred. While *Lagerius*, Son of this *Nellus*, reigned in *Ireland*, *Patrick*, the *Iriſh* Apoſtle, came thither; it being then about the Year 430, after the Birth of *Chriſt*: So that this

* Againſt the *Pelagians* to *Cteſiphon*.

ſeems to fall about the Time of the Emperor *Honorius*. For, whereas before, they lived after a rambling Manner, without any fixed Abode, as *Ammianus* tells us, and had long infeſted *Britain* and *the Marches thereof*; then they ſeem to have ſettled themſelves in *Britain*. But they would have it, that they* returned then from *Ireland*, whither they had withdrawn themſelves when routed by the *Romans* and *Britains*; and they take this Paſſage of *Gildas*, to be meant of that Time: *The* Iriſh *Robbers return Home, with Deſign to come back again ſhortly*. About this Time *Rheuda*, mentioned by *Bede*, is thought by ſome to have ſettled in this Iſland, upon a Winding of the River *Cluid* Northward, either as a Conqueror or Confederate †. From this Captain, (ſays he) *they are called* Dalreudini *to this Day*; *for in their Tongue* Dal *ſignifies a Part*; and from this *Reuda* it is, (as others think) that we call them *Redſhanks*. It is thought alſo, that *Simon Brech*, (whom the *Scots* affirm to have been the Founder of their Nation) flouriſhed about that Time. The true Name of him was *Sinbreck*, that is, freckled *Sin*, as we read in *Fordon*; perhaps the very ſame *Brichus*, who, about the Age of St. *Patrick*, infeſted *Britain*, with *Thuibaius*, *Macleius*, and *Auſpacus*, all *Scots*; as we read in the Life of *Carantocus*. After the *Scots* were come into *Britain*, to the *Picts*; though they annoyed the *Britains* with continual Skirmiſhes and Ravages, yet the *Scotch* Kingdom came not immediately to its Growth, but they continued

* The *Liber Paſchenſis* puts this Return under the Year 404.
† Bede, Lib. I. Cap. I.

continued *a long time* in the *Corner*, where they firſt arrived: Nor did they (as *Bede* ſays) for the Space of *One hundred and twenty-ſeven Years. or thereabouts* *, take the Field againſt the *petty* Kings of *Northumberland*; till at the ſame time they had well nigh routed the *Picts*, and the Kingdom of *Northumberland* was utterly deſtroyed by *Civil* Wars and the *Invaſion* of the DANES. Then all the *North* Part of *Britain* fell under the Name of *Scotland*, together with that *hither* Country on this Side the *Cluid*, and *Edinburgh Frith* †. *For that this was Part of the Kingdom of* Northumberland, and in the Poſſeſſion of the *Saxons*, is univerſally agreed. Whereby it comes to paſs, that all the EAST *Part* of *Scotland*, (called *Lowland-Men*, as living *low*) are *originally* SAXONS, and ſpeak *Engliſh*. But ſuch as live towards the *Weſt*, (called *Highland-Men*, from their *high* Situation) are real *Scots*, and ſpeak *Iriſh*, as we obſerved before; being mortal Enemies to thoſe *Lowlanders* who ſpeak *Engliſh*.'

FOR which, however they have no Occaſion; ſince the *Engliſh*, and their Language, are, under God, the *likelieſt* MEANS of introducing amongſt them the *Bleſſings* of *Induſtry* and uſeful *Knowledge*, and of *civilizing* the *barbarous* PARTS of *Scotland*; which, in ſucceeding Times, may glory in the *Engliſh* Names of *Fordon*, *Sæbald*, *Baxter* ‖, *Blackwell*, *Hutcheſon*. For, indeed, *moſt*

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* Lib. I, Cap. *ult.*

† BEDE.

‖ Not the antient Divine among the Diſſenters, but the reputed Author of MATHO, and the Treatiſe upon the Soul.

moſt of the Writers of *North-Britain*, eſpecially their *Hiſtorians*, have been *Engliſhmen*, or *Lowlanders*; to whom therefore, the *other Part* of the *Nation* are much obliged, as being thoſe People, to whom, in great meaſure, they not only owe the Knowledge of their *own* ANTIQUITIES, but alſo the more *uſeful* Leſſons of *Philoſophical* Learning, and HUMANITY.

THE Remarks I have here laid together, are only intended to ſerve as a *ſhort* Account of SCOTLAND in the *general*, and as *Preliminaries* to any Thing more *particular*, which I may have to obſerve, when I come to treat of the introducing of the ENGLISH Tongue into the *North* of BRITAIN. For, in thoſe Periods, the *Engliſh* and *Scottiſh* Affairs are ſo intermixed, that it is impoſſible almoſt, to mention the one, without ſaying ſomething of the other.

FINIS.

The Pyhto, or Picts, came into North Britain a°. 78 after Christ. Bede. p. 26

— from the South of Scythia, to the north of Ireland, & then to the West of Scotland. p. 28.

— having been too often ready to join with the Saxons, they were destroyed by the Scots about the year 858. p. 53.

ERRATA.

INtrod. Pag. vi. Line 3. for *tho'*, read *while*. Pag. 12. L. 8. for *Britiſh and*, read *Britiſc or*. Pag. 23. for *Eerſk*, read *Erſt*. Pag. 14. for אנן, read אנך. Pag. 43. for *Berwick*, read *Berwick and*. Pag. 45. for *by the altering*, read *to the altering*. Pag. 51. L. 5. for *Dicalcedonii*, &c. read *Dicaledonii*, or *Deucaledonii*. Pag. 71. L. 12. for *Matter*, read *Subject*.

Advertiſement.

THE SECOND PART of this ESSAY will be publiſhed with all convenient Speed. It will contain a particular Account of the *Engliſh* Tongue; of the *People* who brought it into *Britain*, *who* they were, and *whence* they came. Of the Progreſs it made by *their* Means in *England* and *Scotland*; afterwards in *Ireland*, and other Countries. Of its *antient* Variations and Dialects; and the very little Change, that was made by the *Daniſh* or *Norman* Invaſions, either in the People, or the Language of *England*; of the *modern* Corruptions of the Tongue, and the probable Methods for reſtoring, and fixing it, according to the Notions of our beſt Criticks.

Lately publiſhed, by the ſame Author, and to be ſold by W. Sandby, *ſome few remaining Copies of*

I. A Sermon preached before the Univerſity of *Oxford*, on the Fifth of *November*, 1745, *when the Rebels* were at *Derby*: Refuſed the *Privilege* of the *Univerſity* Preſs.

II. THE *Being* and *Providence* of GOD, and the *Certainty* of a REWARD for the RIGHTEOUS, demonſtrated upon the Principles of *Natural Reaſon*; in a Sermon preached before the Univerſity of *Oxford*, on ACT-SUNDAY, *July* 8, 1739.